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More N. E. Forest Fires; Axis Stopped in Egypt; Plymouth Evacuation Area

The World's Day—April 29, 1941

In New England: 350,000 Nazis Kept in Norway

Forest Fire situation most serious in years, Massachusetts officials declare as new blazes break out. [Page 11].

Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister, disclosed at Boston that 350,000 German soldiers are maintained in Norway to keep order. [Details and picture: Page 1.]

The Boston Chamber of Commerce proposed a $2,300,000,000 Federal tax program to the House Ways and Means Committee. [Page 11.]

Additional details of labor agreement at big Lynn, Mass., plants of General Electric Company were made public. [Page 11.]

Courses to train 200 National Youth Administration workers for clerical jobs opened in the Boston Public Schools. [Page 11.]

Massachusetts officials began an economy drive to reduce costs of State-owned automobiles. [Page 11.]

In Africa: Axis Drive in Egypt Stopped

An Axis drive into Egypt which the British admit has resulted in capture of the frontier town of Salum in Egypt was reported by the British to have been halted. [Page 5.]

A British cruiser of the Southampton class was claimed by the German High Command to have been hit in Nazi raids on the British base at Malta.

Air and Sea: Plymouth Area Evacuated

An evacuation area was declared in Plymouth, British port which sustained its fourth heavy Nazi air raid in seven nights. Thousands of incendiary and demolition bombs were dropped on the battered port. [Page 4.]

Bombardment of Dover—heaviest of the war on the British Channel port—was carried out by German long-range guns at Calais.

Nazi battleships, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which the British have reported damaged during the course of 11 raids on Brest this month, were attacked again by the RAF.

A Nazi freighter, the 3,290-ton Lech which was the first reported German vessel to slip through the British blockade to reach Brazil, left Brazil in an apparent attempt to return home.

Americas: Angarita Heads Venezuela

Caracas, Venezuela (AP)—The Venezuelan Congress elected Gen. Isaias Medina Angarita as President of the Republic for 1941-46, succeeding Eleazar Lopez Contreras. [Page 3.]

National: Ohio Governor Signs State Guard Bill

Columbus, Ohio (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker signed into law a bill setting up an Ohio State Guard to replace the National Guard now in Federal training. The Home Guard will be composed of 2,000 men and 140 officers.

In Washington: Coal Mines Reopen Thursday

The United Mine Workers Union announced that soft coal production would be resumed Thursday morning in the Nation's bituminous fields shut down since April 1 in a dispute over a new wage contract. [Page 1.]

The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized railroads to carry members of the Nation's armed forces at a rate of 1¼ cents a mile, instead of the regular two-cent rate. Beginning May 1, servicemen may take advantage of the rate by identifying themselves and showing they are on leave.

Legislation authorizing the District of Columbia Commissioners to order preparedness blackouts, with the permission of the War Department, was voted down by the House 171-117.

Secretary Morgenthau told reporters that proposals by tax experts of the joint Congressional committee on internal revenue to tax coffee, tea and sugar would be putting a levy on "the poor man's table." [Financial Page.]

Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to Washington, in an address before the United States Chamber of Commerce, said that Great Britain would not make a "negotiated, false, inconclusive peace" because to do so would be "yellow." [Page 3.]

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, questioned on Charles A. Lindbergh's resignation as a Reserve Colonel in the Army Air Corps, criticized the flier for publishing his letter to the President before it was received at the White House. The War Department announced that Mr. Lindbergh's resignation had been accepted. [Page 6.]

The Supreme Court held that Negroes traveling from one state to another are entitled to railroad accommodations equal to those furnished white persons. Chief Justice Hughes delivered the decision on a test case brought by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, the only Negro member of Congress. No dissent was announced.

The House completed congressional action on legislation authorizing the Government to inspect coal mines regarding health and safety conditions and accidents.

The House completed congressional action on a measure giving the Maritime Commission authority to negotiate without competitive bidding for the building of new ships and for the chartering of Commission-owned vessels.

The Senate Agriculture Committee recommended that the present system of all-risk Federal crop insurance, now limited to wheat, be extended to cotton.

In Europe: Russia and Rumania in Oil Deal

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—The Foreign Office ratified a clearing arrangement with Soviet Russia whereby Russia will receive petroleum in exchange for some $4,000,000 worth of cotton and metal.

London (AP)—**Prime Minister Churchill** returned a crisp "No, sir" to the suggestion of a streamlined supreme War Cabinet. He said there would be a full debate in the House of Commons next week on the Government's war policy. [Page 5.]

Berlin (AP)—The customary public celebration of the May 1 national holiday on flag-decorated streets has been ordered suspended.

New York (AP)—The Italian radio said that Italy's campaign for annexation of Nice from France would oe carried forward with "prominent personages of the State, party and press" delivering addresses at numerous Italian towns.

Rome (AP)—Premier Mussolini ordered capital sentences for aggravated cases of fraud affecting military operations.

Budapest, Hungary (AP)—Information received from Bratislava said the Slovak Government had decreed a further restriction on all railway lines through that German-protected country.

Oslo, Norway, via Berlin (AP)—A decree declared today that May 1 and May 17, Norwegian holidays, would be working days.

In the Balkans: Allies Continue Retreat

In Greece British and Greek troops were announced to be continuing their retreat, while the Germans said their airmen were persistently attacking them. [Page 1.]

More extended operations, embracing both Gibraltar and Suez, were believed in London to be in preparation by Germany. [Page 1.]

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'Inside the War'

Nazi agriculture: Defeated made "serfs"

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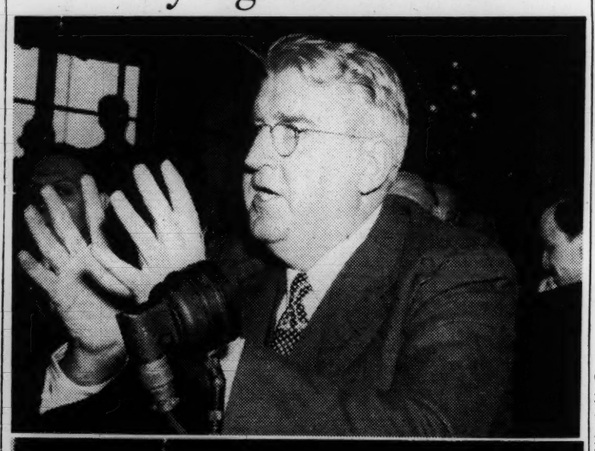
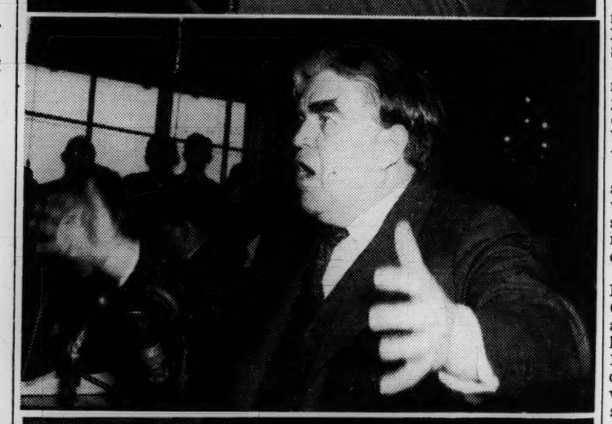
They Agreed on Coal





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Operators and Union Leader Testify

Above: Charles F. O'Neill, Chairman of the Northern Soft Coal Operators group. Middle: John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America. Below: L. T. Putnam, spokesman of the Southern Operators Group. The coal strike was speedily settled after these three leaders presented their cases before the Truman Committee of the Senate, investigating defense. Southern operators agreed to the terms suggested by President Roosevelt.

Public Settles Coal Strike

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—The country not only witnessed the end of a great coal strike today but learned the effect of public opinion in shearing through otherwise unmanageable knots.

Last night the White House announced immediate termination of the defense-disrupting soft coal deadlock, that was really more a battle between northern and southern factions of the coal operators than a contest between operators and the United Mine Workers Union. The end came when southern mine operators suddenly agreed to the same terms for the resumption of work which President Roosevelt had proposed as a basis for getting coal production under way again, a week ago.

The result served a double objective. It ended the coal deadlock and did so before the big stockpile of reserve coal was wholly exhausted. But more than that, it gave a vivid object lesson of what happens when the National Defense Labor Mediation Board is defied by one of the parties to an industrial dispute, at the present time of national crisis.

No one who saw it will ever forget that scene yesterday before the Truman Committee of the Senate investigating national defense, as one after the other, like small boys hailed before the school principal, the representative of the northern operators, Charles F. O'Neill, the representative of the southern operators, L. T. Putnam,

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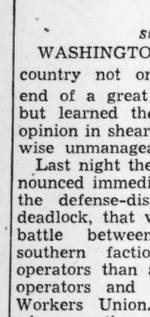
Private Rights

By Tom M. Girdler

Chairman, Republic Steel Corporation

If you destroy private enterprise, you destroy democracy.



With the same stroke, you take away the individual's right to say what he thinks, to work where he wants to work, to live as he wants to live. You take away his opportunities for education, for self-expression, for self-improvement.

Before Boston Chamber of Commerce, March 14, 1940

Norway Envoy Says Battle Will Continue

'My country will not give in,' says Morgenstierne in Boston for a talk to Norwegian societies.

By Roland J. Sawyer

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About 350,000 German soldiers—estimated at 25 divisions—are being kept in Norway to hold down that occupied country which has never surrendered to the Nazis, the Norwegian Minister to the United States revealed today in Boston.

This is the price which Germany must pay to hold a country subjugated to the Nazi system, according to the official view of Wilhelm Morgenstierne, the Norwegian envoy in Washington.

Moreover this large number of soldiers, he said in a press interview, does not include the "thousands and thousands" of the German Gestapo who are policing the country from Narvik to Oslo.

Despite this huge military yoke, Norway continues the war against Germany both at home and abroad, the Minister declared. At home the battle continues in the 101 forms of sabotage and in the continual escape of young Norwegians to England. Abroad the struggle continues as Norway's merchant marine joins with the British in the Battle of the Atlantic.

At Norwegian Church

Mr. Morgenstierne came to Boston for an important speech tonight to Norwegian societies at the Norwegian Free Church in Roxbury. He also spoke last evening at the Harvard Club.

But his visit is more than the ordinary, polite call of an envoy. He is here to address his countrymen and Americans supporting the Norwegians, to rally support to his country's cause, to help carry on Norway's struggle for independence.

He left no doubt that his country will fight on to victory, the victory of Britain and its Allies, or to the end—total victory throughout the world for Nazi Germany.

Mr. Morgenstierne told his American interviewers that "with your help" Germany will be defeated. The time has come throughout the world, he believes, to put an end to "half measures." A country today is either for Britain or for Nazi Germany. The only way to fight totalitarian countries is to fight in the totalitarian way, all the way, until democracy triumphs.

Road to Victory

The road to victory over Germany, Mr. Morgenstierne believes, lies first in the air, and then on the ground. Germany's air power must be conquered, he said, before the time comes for the conquering of

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Suez Next Hitler Goal? Spies Imperil U.S. Trade; Allies Rally to Hold Crete

American firms warned foreign agents hold key posts in Latin-American branches.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29 — The United States is undertaking a concerted campaign to break up a hemisphere-wide network of Axis agents working throughout Latin America under the guise of American business representatives.

Fully 15,000 export firms in all parts of the country are in receipt of a warning from the Government disclosing the extent and manner in which Nazi and Fascist spies surreptitiously have been burrowing their way into the Central and South American offices of United States business and using their posts as means of carrying out anti-American purposes.

The letter which has been addressed to these firms by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, urges an immediate and thorough check upon all their Latin-American representatives.

Rockefeller Appeal

Mr. Rockefeller's appeal for the voluntary assistance of firms exporting to any American republic —an appeal which he labeled "urgent and important"—reads as follows:

"During the past two months this office and the Department of Commerce have been enlisting the co-operation of United States exporting companies in replacing representatives in the other American republics who are identified directly or indirectly with anti-American activities in one form or another.

"Confidential information concerning any such existing or prospective representatives has been, and is being made available to the individual United States companies concerned. The response to this aspect of our defense effort has been one of immediate and wholehearted co-operation.

"Many United States companies have already replaced undesirable agencies or have ceased using certain firms as outlets for their products in those markets.

Need of Care Stressed

"In order to safeguard the national interest in these matters under present conditions, it is imperative that all American ex-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

America and world conflicts by R. H. Markham: Editorial Page.

Wide World

Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar

Premier of Portugal, who told his countrymen they must guard their liberty and territorial integrity.

Guard liberty, Portugal told: Page 2.

German Army In Greece Set For Next Move

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, April 29

British withdrawal in Greece "is continuing," the British Middle East General Headquarters announced today.

Informed sources in Berlin said that German troops were "approaching the last harbors in extreme southern and southwestern Greece."

These harbors were described as the only ones available for removing the remainder of the British and Greek forces still fighting in Greece.

The High Command had said only that the Germans were reaching into the southern half of the Peloponnesus in their pursuit of the Allies.

These informed quarters said the British had been embarking on sailing ships and other small vessels—even fishing boats—in their flight to Crete, about 75 miles away.

"Numerous sailing ships on the strand and during passage were bombed and machine-gunned," they said.

"Many were sunk and others were damaged and rendered unseaworthy."

At the same time, German observers declared that major military action in Greece was ended and that Adolf Hitler's army was poised for new tasks in a larger sphere.

These new tasks were not specified. A military spokesman, however, said action in the Mediterranean theater would continue. Conquest of Greece was regarded as just a phase of a larger plan now unfolding.

Five British ships totaling 18,500 tons were sunk April 28 by the Luftwaffe in the Aegean Sea between the Greek mainland and the island of Crete, DNB, German official news agency, reported. It said two others were damaged.

Islands Occupied

German military reports from Greece said German troops, cooperating with the Reich's naval forces, occupied the island of Thasos, in addition to the Aegean islands of Samothrace and Lemnos off the Aegean mouth of the Dardanelles. Thasos lies nearer the Greek mainland than the other two, and farther from the Turkish-guarded sea gate from the Aegean to the Black Sea.

It still was not specified what naval forces were involved in the operations.

German newspapers stressed the importance of Samothrace and Lemnos particularly. They pointed out the Bay of Moudros, on Lemnos, served as a British naval base during the World War. They added that it was from Lemnos that the World War Allies started the campaign in which they tried to take the Dardanelles—an attempt frustrated by combined German and Turkish efforts.

Italian occupation of the Greek island of Corfu was carried out by Fascist Blackshirt militiamen transported in seaplanes, the correspondent of Il Giornale d'Italia reported.

London expects Nazis to attempt pincer move around entire Mediterranean area.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—War in the Mediterranean, from Gibraltar to the Levant, is Herr Hitler's next step now that he is master of Greece, and Britain and its Allies have been temporarily expelled from the European Continent, according to general opinion here.

"We must now expect the war in the Mediterranean . . . to become very fierce, varied, and widespread," Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared last week end.

There is every indication that Herr Hitler intends to push his successes in this direction, hoping that "peaceful penetration" backed by threats, promises, and the terrorizing effect of his mighty war machine in the background will bring him cheap triumphs.

The Nazis' ultimate victory, it is true, is achievable only through the defeat of Britain at home, but since their efforts toward invasion so far have failed Herr Hitler has been compelled to turn elsewhere.

Turnkeys of Prison

Turkey and Spain are turnkeys to the continental "prison," which Herr Hitler, like Napoleon, must have, in order to eliminate British control of the Mediterranean. Herr Hitler's moves already have been preceded by the customary diplomatic conversations. In the Eastern Mediterranean he knows full well that Turkey and Russia have to be considered, particularly that Moscow's influence in Ankara is of primary importance for his immediate ends.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador at Ankara and Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg, German Ambassador at Moscow, have been to Berlin for consultations. Herr von Papen's return to Ankara raises the question whether Herr Hitler's next move is coming in that part of the world in the form of a double attack on the Suez Canal from Syria and Libya and a wider pincer movement to enclose the entire Mediterranean.

Turkey's role in Suez Canal developments may be less vital than generally is assumed, especially as that country may be "passed by" by the Nazis. But Herr Hitler is likely, nevertheless, to endeavor to keep Turkey neutralized. Ankara undoubtedly will be offered the opportunity of "co-operating" with Germany, probably through some kind of a nonaggression pact which will be accompanied by the usual promises and threats.

Promises and Threats.

Promises probably will include a Nazi guarantee of integrity for Asiatic Turkey, and threats of Russia's betrayal of Turkey should Ankara refuse. It is conceivable that the question of when Turkey is resolved to defend its national independence must be changed to: Will it get a chance? Under existing conditions all Germany might ask immediately would be that Turkey's alliance with Britain should fall into abeyance and that Russia, in exchange for compensations elsewhere, should keep Turkey "in its place."

Herr Hitler wants above all oil—more Russian oil—for his war machine, and his recent occupation of Greece has changed the situation in this respect considerably. For if Russia and Turkey were in agreement, then his recent aggression gives him a new coastal route for this oil.

This may be a primary reason for seizure of the Greek islands of Thasos, Lemnos and others, strategically placed near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Ankara reports that during the past fortnight six German freighters have passed through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea with transit permits saving them any inspection are significant, since the Turkish Government has the right of inspection under the Dardanelles Convention of 1936 and control of war time traffic through the straits.

New Trade Agreement

The initialling of a new Turco-German trade agreement, for more than £2,000,000, just announced, as well as a new Turkish trade treaty with Germany's satellite, Hungary, hardly indicate a breaking off of Turk-German relations.

Russia's attitude still remains an enigma. It talks of supporting China despite its recent agreement with Japan.

Simultaneously, despite Germany's more menacing threats to its vital interests in the west, Moscow says nothing. Joseph Stalin's reported words to Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, on the latter's recent depar-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Intimate Message from Washington

$3,500,000,000 a Lot of Money—As Taxpayers Soon Will Attest—How Much Shall Middle Income Groups Pay Still Chief Question

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

One excuse for continuing to write about the new tax bill is that $3,500,000,000 is a lot of money. We are all going to feel the burden of it, and the middle income class who probably make up the bulk of people who read this article, will feel it most severely.

Mr. Morgenthau said last night that he was "100 per cent against" the consumption taxes on certain foods proposed by the joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue. In view of that, let us go over the background of the situation again.

In broad detail the Treasury and leaders of Congress agree that current taxes should provide about two-thirds of Federal expenditures during the emergency period and that the other one-third should be borrowed. In terms of the $19,000,000,000 expenditures now indicated for the next fiscal year (1942) this means that the country will have to find approximately $12,700,000,000 of taxes next year and borrow the rest. Present taxes are expected to provide about $9,200,000,000. That means that an additional $3,500,000,000 will have to be raised in new taxes. That is what all the excitement is about.

How Will Balance Be Raised?

The disagreement comes over how to raise this extra $3,500,000,000. Mr. Morgenthau holds that the present revenue system is heavily weighted with "consumer taxes," particularly in view of the extensive use of such taxes by the States. He also argues that the middle-income brackets escape their full share of the tax burden as it is now imposed. He would accordingly wipe out this advantage by making the new taxes fall most heavily on the middle-incomes, and he hopes to emerge with a revenue system that will roughly raise one-third of the money from "ability-to-pay" taxes (graduated income taxes, etc.); one-third from corporate taxes, and the final third from commodity and consumer taxes (on gasoline, and the like).

With a good deal of the foregoing the experts of Congress, through the joint committee, agree. They, too, would impose new burdens on the middle brackets. However, possibly because Congressmen themselves receive $10,000 a year and can sympathize poignantly with the middle brackets, they would be more lenient with this group than the Treasury, to the tune of $417,000,000 a year, and compensate for this leniency by a system of special consumer taxes on sugar, breakfast drinks, electric light bulbs, natural gas, and the like, which will fall most heavily, opponents allege, on the poor. Thus in a sense the question becomes one of choosing which income group shall be hit for that balance of the new taxation which cannot be loaded upon new excess profits taxes and higher corporate taxes. (It is interesting to note that both sides seem to agree that "soak-the-rich" income surtaxes are approaching the point of diminishing returns.)

Economies in non-defense items might lower the burden for all groups. Mr. Morgenthau very earnestly told the House Ways and Means Committee that he believed $1,000,000,000 could be saved by economies in Federal expenditures. He cited four non-defense items for this purpose: farm appropriations, public roads, CCC camps and the NYA. But these items, alas, are the particular pets of Congress. Instead of cutting farm expenditures, for example, the Senate has just added $450,000,000 to the politically popular farm appropriation bill. This writer has frequently pointed out that under the American financial system there is no way by which the Executive can make his budget stick. In this farm bill, for example, the Senate has just blithely voted $450,000,000 for farm parity payments, contrasted with $212,000,000 recommended by the Roosevelt budget.

How Morgenthau Aid Sees Situation

There is another supplementary issue in the new tax bill. Many newspapers argue that the income tax base should be further broadened to bring in some millions of additional taxpayers, if for only a few dollars each. Being interested in the matter we asked John L. Sullivan, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of taxation, how he felt about it. Mr. Sullivan did not agree. His answer may not be final, but as the Treasury viewpoint we set it down here.

Mr. Sullivan recalls that the tax base was lowered materially last spring. The exemption of the single individual was then lowered from $1,000 to $800, and of the married taxpayer from $2,500 to $2,000. The result has been to help boost the number of income tax returns from 8,000,000, to an expected 16,000,000 this year. A single man getting $15.38 a week must now file a return, and a married man getting $38.46. Mr. Sullivan thinks it would be "dangerous" to lower exemptions any further for a while in view of the heavy parallel taxes of States and local bodies. He adds that lowering exemptions hits the top brackets most. Let's put it this way: Mr. Jones, who earned $100,000 last spring had his exemption cut, like everybody else, from $2,500 to $2,000. For Mr. Jones it meant that this $500 additional taxable income was taxed at the rate of 58 per cent while for the poor man, of course, the tax amounted to only a few dollars.

Mr. Sullivan says the Government got enough more from the Jones's to pay for all the extra paper work involved but not much more.

Nazi Agriculture: Defeated Made 'Serfs'

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and lecturer on foreign affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Inside the War"

The story of the German farmer and farm worker poses one of the most significant problems "inside the war." It discloses a method by which the Nazis are actually transforming conquered peoples into "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

For there are today literally millions of foreigners—war prisoners and civilians—who have been impressed into service in German agriculture and industry.

The United States Department of Commerce has just set the figure at 2,000,000. It is substantiated by statistics just published in the Reichsarbeiterblatt — the Reichs Workers' Journal—showing that even at the beginning of the present year there were 1,390,000 foreigners at work at Germany's agriculture alone. They include Czechs, Danes, Netherlanders, Belgians, and Frenchmen.

National Socialism conquered Germany with the slogan "Volk ohne Raum" (People without land). The German Nation needed more living space, according to the Hitler theory or else the people could not live. Only new lands and colonies could give some 7,000,000 unemployed people work.

However, immediately after gaining power, the Nazis threw aside their power theory. By means of their so-called dynamism, a feature common with all totalitarian systems, whether fascist or bolshevist, the seven million unemployed were put to work and the once released machine of dynamic economy could not be stopped again. It raced on calling for more "fuel" every day: more raw materials, more hands.

The full extent of the use of foreigners is not admitted in the Reich. The official figures may be taken as a minimum. To them must be added the host of foreigners employed on "miscellaneous" tasks. Some authorities thus believe the entire total may approach 3,000,000 persons.

[The Czechoslovak Government in Exile announced in London recently that 125,000 industrial workers from Bohemia-Moravia alone had been "deported" to work in Reich factories.]

The situation also has brought about a heightened problem in keeping German population balanced despite the restrictive measures which control the labor market. Again "Landflucht"—flight from the land—is a word in common conversation as the shift to urban population increased.

Big Decrease

The latest German census completed just before the outbreak of the war—thus uninfluenced by abnormal war-time conditions — showed that the number of persons employed in agriculture has decreased by 1,450,000, or 10.6 per cent since the Nazis came to power in 1933. To indicate the extent and the rapidity of this "Landflucht" here are a few figures. In the district of Berlin 41.1 per cent of the people employed in agriculture in 1933 had left plow and field by 1939. In other districts like Wiesbaden the figures were 26 per cent, Frankfort-on-Main 21 per cent, Duesseldorf 23 per cent.

A Nazi agricultural expert recently pointed out that while in the year 1882 one man on the farm had to provide food for 1.5 persons in town, he has to provide food for 4.5 now.

No effort of the State or private owners of big estates could change this trek to town, which in recent years has assumed the tempo of a race. One has tried to give farm workers and farmers all kinds of privileges; State services, nurseries for their children, social gatherings with entertainment, better housing, inexpensive traveling through the Strength Through Joy movement, higher wages, bonuses and in certain cases even participation in the returns of the farm. One huge estate in the province of Mecklenburg went so far as to provide new 5-room houses with a stable for small livestock at an annual rent of 36 reichsmarks (about $15) but it was in vain. People left work and home and moved to town.

In addition to all that the number of new farm settlements has been decreasing every year ever since the Nazis came to power, although they had promised to "bring the German people back to its soil." In a straight line of decline the number of new farm settlements has gone down from 9,000 (on an area of 100,000 hectares and settling 40,000 people) in 1932 to but 1,400 new farms (on an area of but 27,000 hectares and settling less than 8,000 people) in 1938 when the last figures were released. During the same period the cultivated ground was reduced by 3,000,000 acres or 4 per cent of the total.

That caused Walther Darré, Minister for Agriculture and champion of the blood and soil theory to air an SOS-call. "In agriculture," he told a gathering of farm deputies, "the basic condition for all production and the decisive factor for all production is the soil. With us in Germany available soil is very much restricted. Unfortunately for certain reasons even this small amount of cultivatable ground we have has been decreasing steadily for years."

Wage Rate Important

It would be interesting to find out what these "certain reasons" are. Investigating Nazi economic experts have found some time ago that, surprisingly, the migration from the country to town was particularly strong in districts where the density of settlement is not very high. One should have expected to see the very opposite. People have been streaming from the thinly settled Eastern districts into the highly industrialized Western part of Germany. This led to the conclusion that—in the words of the Nazi investigator—"the difference in wages weighs most heavily. The annual income of a worker in East Prussia is 44 per cent under the Reich's average, and 60 per cent under the average in the Rhine provinces. In the Grenzmark (border district) the average is up to 80 per cent under the level of other parts of the Reich. At the same time, it would be wrong to assume that living is less expensive in these Eastern districts. On the contrary, in the open country living expenses are rather high. Prices for all goods that are not produced right on the spot, first of all heat and electricity, are much more costly than in industrial areas."

Although this is by no means the only reason for the "Land flucht" it is a very important one and a reason that can not be removed easily. The part German agriculture has in the German national income has almost been halved between the World War and shortly before the outbreak of the present conflict. Minister Darré once pointed out that prices of agricultural products would have to be raised by some 40 per cent if agriculture should be made profitable in Germany. The Reichsnährstand, the official representative body of the German farmer came to the same conclusion. German agriculture, they said, has an annual deficit of close to 4,000,000,000 marks out of a turnover of approximately 10,000,000,000.

However in a country whose whole economy is based on fixed prices the prices of agricultural products must not be raised to such an enormous extent, or else the result would be inflation. But an inflation is something the German people dread more than anything else after the experience they had in 1923. It is almost impossible to picture the extent of inflation fear in Germany. Therefore even the heavy hand of the Nazi Government could not stem the "Landflucht."

It is well to look at the enormous resettlement plan, rushed through in a hurry, from this point of view. Hundreds of thousands of Germans have been called "home" from the Baltic, from Russian Poland, from Rumania, from Italy. All the emergency measures like employment of the Hitler Youth, of the girls in the "Mädchen Pflichtjahr" (Compulsory Service for all Girls), or the College Students during their vacations could not relieve the situation. There were still almost 1,500,000 hands lacking before the mobilization. While the German goes to the factory that uproots him, the foreigner takes his place on the German farm.

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Foreign Exchange

OTTAWA, Ont., April 29 (AP)—New economic relations with the United States as set forth in the "Hyde Park Declaration" will "go a very long way toward the solution of Canada's acute exchange problem," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons.

But the entire deficit will not be made up by exports to the United States as provided under the new management, Mr. King said.

"Essential Canadian purchases in the United States will still exceed United States purchases in Canada," he said.

"There would, therefore, appear to be little prospect of relaxing any of the existing foreign exchange conservation restrictions without causing a new deficit which would imperil Canada's war effort."

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Vichy Suspends 2 Newspapers

VICHY, France, April 29 (AP)—Two former newspapers now published in Unoccupied France were suspended April 27 by the Pétain Government.

One was the influential Le Figaro, published in Lyon, which was suspended for two days, it was said, for pro-British tendencies.

The other was Le Mot d'Ordre, owned by former Cabinet Minister L. O. Frossard and published at Marseille. It was suspended for two days for incorrectly saying Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador in Paris, was definitely scheduled to arrive in Vichy at the end of last week.

In the Paris newspaper L'Oeuvre, Marcel Deat, close friend of Pierre Laval and a leader in the national popular group demanding closer French-German relations, said M. Frossard had turned in favor of collaboration with Germany.

M. Deat said M. Frossard was the first of an eventual "horde" ready to join the bandwagon in view of German Balkan victories.

VICHY, France, April 29 (AP)—France's Economic Council has discussed the possibility of finding an "Ersatz" gasoline—a substitute fuel to meet a shortage said to be growing worse daily.

Lehman Signs Peterson Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, clearing up more bills left by the 1941 Legislature, today had added to the book of highway safety statutes the Peterson measure, initiating standards for determining degrees of intoxication in automobile mishaps.

The new law, effective on July 1, makes admissable court evidence of estimates from medical or chemical tests taken within two hours of the arrest showing 15-100ths of 1 per cent or more alcohol in the driver's blood. Such percentage may be allowed under the law as "prima facie evidence that the defendant was in an intoxicated condition while less than 15-100ths of 1 per cent may be deemed "relevant evidence."

No enforcement provision in the law compels a person to submit to tests, even though arrested on the charge of drunken driving. Sponsors of the bill were Senator Thomas C. Desmond, of Newburgh, and Assemblyman Dutton S. Peterson, of Schuyler County, Methodist clegryman, both Republicans.

Another bill sanctioned by the Governor extends voting in New York State one hour for general elections, the polls to close at 7 p. m. instead of 6 p. m., leaving the opening hour of 6 a. m. untouched. Governor Lehman had previously veteod a bill, likewise sponsored by Senator Frederic R. Coudert (R), of New York City, which would have changed the opening hour from 6 to 7 a. m., and was widely criticized as a Republican device to hamper Democratic early-hour voting.

In approving the 13-hour election day measure, the Governor welcomed its provisions as obviating the need for calling the Legislature into special session for longer polling time action, as has been necessary in the past when registration was unusualy heavy.

At the same time, declaring that "greatest defense effort must be expended by all," the Governor moved to extend the scope of the State Defense Council through a State Information Committee comprised of press, radio, and film executives. Its function, the Governor said, would be to present "a complete and up-to-the-minute picture of what New York State has to do for national defense," in the belief that officials and citizens are "not sufficiently alert to the serious situation America faces."

U. S. Asked to Train 'Free' Europeans

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Order of Ahepa, Greco-American fraternal organization, urges that the United States invite youths of Axis-defeated countries to come here for military training with the understanding that upon its completion they would "join the free forces of their countries."

In other resolutions adopted at its convention, Ahepa proposed:

Military training for all Americans aged 20-22, repeal of the Neutrality Law, establishment of an organization to combat Axis propaganda on "a world-wide basis," protection for American ships and commerce in all parts of the world, and amendment of the nationality laws to permit Americans to enlist in foreign armies without loss of citizenship.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Going to School in Cleveland

Circus Attendance Is a Required Course

Children learn about camels from a special teacher—Clown Emmett Kelly. Things were not this way in the days of the Collegiate Institutes and the little red schoolhouses.

Grotto Circus Turned Into Public School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Students in the elementary grades here are required to go to the circus as part of their school work.

This year, 42,000 children from the schools "attended class" at the big Grotto Circus in Cleveland's Public Hall, and, teachers report, none of them played hooky from that! They began preparing for the circus weeks ahead. The Visual Education Department in the public schools sent out slides and photos of circus animals to each school. The children made model circuses out of cardboard, wrote themes on what they wanted to see most at the circus, made cutouts of wild animals.

After they had been to the circus, they had the pleasant assignments of writing and making sketches of what they saw and liked best.

Through a plan that has been worked out in the past few years, the annual Grotto Winter Circus in Cleveland thus has been made use of as an educational institution. The event lasts two weeks and several thousand school children attend every matinee with their teachers, at no cost to themselves. Their admission is sponsored by organization and individuals who buy books of special sponsors' tickets so the program can be made possible.

A general committee supervises the big undertaking, working out all the details of getting the children to the circus, taking them on a tour of the menagerie before the show, seating them in their proper sections, and getting them back to their schools.

Represented on this committee are the Cleveland Police and Fire Departments, which have charge of safety measures; the Cleveland Railway Company, which supplies busses and streetcars at special rates; the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Al Sirat Grotto, the newspapers, the Parent-Teacher Associations, and the public, parochial, and Lutheran Schools.

Guard Liberty, Portugal Told

LISBON, Portugal, April 29 (AP)—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar broke a long silence on Portugal's foreign relations last night by declaring at his birthday celebration that "national dignity, liberty, independence and territorial integrity" are values to which "everything else ought to be sacrificed."

Before scores of thousands of Portuguese gathered in Black Horse Square he added: "But I do not know that any nation ignores them."

The Premier's declaration was voiced quietly in apparent answer to recurrent rumors of an impending thrust by Adolf Hitler toward Gibraltar, the British fortress, and that Spain and her neighbor, Portugal, are in danger of becoming involved. Portugal is a longtime ally of Britain.

[The Axis press recently has directed warnings to Portugal and other nations yet independent in Europe that all British influence is to be driven from Europe.]

"The difficulties of the times are certainly great," he said in his eight-minute speech, "and no one knows in this too small world what share of suffering the tragedy of Europe indirectly or directly holds for him. We have managed, and let us say deserved, to live in tranquility in this peninsula."

While chiding Portuguese who are too preoccupied with "hallucinations of over-excited or malevolent fantasies" he admitted that some Portuguese worries were based on "the real gravity of the situation."

It was his first speech in many months. A throng of 150,000 or 200,000 had assembled to hear what Senhor Oliveira Salazar might say on the international situation.

U. S. Plans to Buy Private Planes?

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., April 29 (AP)—The United States Government is reported to be working out details for acquiring more than 25 airplanes recently purchased by millionaires or commercial companies for the use of their executives.

The planes under consideration, responsibe but unquotable sources said, were Lockheed 14's, Lockheed Lodestars and Douglas models. The Lockheeds could be converted into what the British call Hudson bombers, and the Dougas products could be used as troop transports, aircraft authorities say. All could be used for bomb training.

A Lockheed Lodestar recently purchased by Arthur Kudner, Inc., was repurchased from Mr. Kudner, an advertising executive, by Lockheed and reportedly turned over to the Government. Mr. Kudner owned the plane one day after waiting five months for delivery.

Prosecution Asked For 'Red's' Escorter

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 29 (AP)—The Committee to Defend Political Prisoners asked Federal prosecution today of Police Chief L. B. Reed of Kansas City because he escorted a Communist out of Kansas City.

In a letter to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson the Committee asked that Mr. Reed, former F. B. I. agent, be tried under the Lindbergh kidnap law. The latter charged that Mr. Reed seized Robert Wood, Oklahoma Communist Party Secretary, and Mrs. Wood and escorted them across the State line to Topeka, Kan., in police custody.

When Mr. Reed ordered Mr. Wood taken to a train last Friday in Kansas City he said he was taking full responsibility, and that other known Communists would be treated the same.

Mr. Wood is free on bail following his conviction here last fall on a charge of possession, display, and sale of literature designed to advocate overthrow of the United States Government.

The Committee to Defend Political Prisoners was formed last autumn.

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Canada Pledges Extension Of Aid to Britain in War

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 29—The session of Parliament has been resumed after the Easter recess under the shadow of Allied reverses in the Mediterranean and the prospect of an extension of the theater of the war.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in his review of the war has assumed a similar attitude to that of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his radiocasts and speeches in Parliament. Neither Premier believes in glossing over anything, however grim. Both at the same time urge their hearers to view events in their true perspective.

Mr. King told the House of Commons that "so long as Britain stands, no reverse shall be decisive." He accompanied this with the pledge of this country "to strive still more earnestly than ever to do our utmost on the sea, in the air, and on land." And to spare neither this country's "resources nor her manpower in the battle for the world's freedom."

These war reviews will continue to be a feature of the parliamentary session.

London Visit Suggested

The Prime Minister's statement was followed by a suggestion from the Conservative Leader R. B. Hanson that Mr. King should visit London to confer with Mr. Churchill. Premier R. G. Menzies of Australia, he said, was there and had remained longer than expected for continued conferences with the British Premier.

The Prime Minister answered that if he felt he were needed in London he would not wait to be invited. He would go at once. He was in touch every day with the British Government either directly or through the Canadian High Commissioner in London or the British High Commissioner in Ottawa.

He emphasized the importance of being in Ottawa to confer on war policy and to keep in touch with the Government at Washington.

Agreement With U. S.

During this session there will unquestionably be reports laid before Parliament concerning the technical machinery to be set up to carry the Hyde Park declaration into effect. The Prime Minister explained to the House the significance of this agreement which will co-ordinate the war production of the two countries. He said that it will mean that Canada will be supplying some $200,000,000 worth of defense materials this year to the United States which will mean that this additional amount of American dollars will be available for the purchase of war supplies and equipment in the United States. This will materially aid the exchange situation, he said.

The extension of lend-lease provisions to aircraft engines and other articles and materials used in production by Canadian factories of equipment for Britain will also help the Finance Minister in his heavy task, he explained.

Conscription Advocated

There is sure to be come discussion on conscription. The Minister of National Defense has announced that men now receiving four months military training would be retained in the army for defense of the country, taking the place of men volunteering for overseas.

Although full conscription is advocated in increasing force by a number of people, it is held in such disfavor in some parts of the country, from experience in the last war that it appears hardly credible that it will become a definite issue at this session.

Defense of Canada regulations, in view of the gravity of the situation abroad, are not likely to hold much of a place in the debate. There is certain, however, to be sharp questioning on administration of prisoners of war camps on account of the recent temporary escape of 28 Nazi soldiers and airmen from a camp in Northern Ontario

The disquieting spread of strikes in some war industries, which it is feared have sympathetic connection with walkouts in the United States, will be a subject of questioning and discussion. Already one strike has been before Parliament but the Prime Minister told the questioner that the Department of Labor is engaged in an effort to mediate and conciliate this particular dispute and a general debate would give the walkout an importance which the circumstances do not warrant. The Department's policy of mediation and arbitration will almost certainly come under review.

Agriculture Problems

Agricultural problems are again to the fore. The wheat policy of the Government is again before Parliament, the western members having discussed the 70 per cent guarantee and bonus for restricting wheat acreage with their constituents in the prairie provinces during the recess. The Government will also be questioned on the production of cheese in Canada which it is claimed is below the output of last year. Cheese is an important item of export to Britain in war time.

Parliament will follow with the deepest interest the extension of the naval and air patrol of the United States forces in the North Atlantic. There appears to be a fairly widely held opinion that the United States might reasonably be offered the use of the port of Halifax for the patrol.

Prominent among the government announcements to Parliament will be those connected with the expansion of the program for the construction of merchant shipping and also with a fairly wide extension of the fleets of the Canadian Navy which is contemplated.

James Roosevelt Arrives in China

CHUNGKING, China, April 29 (AP)—Capt. James Roosevelt of the United States Marines arrived by plane today accompanied by Maj. Gerald C. Thomas for conferences with government leaders and announced they would go from here to Cairo to observe the British-Axis African campaign.

The President's eldest son, who was quickly given the title of "American crown prince" here, received an enthusiastic welcome at the airport.

Replying to greetings from Government representatives, he said: "I bring the President's greetings to all in Chungking. Personally I consider being here a great privilege."

He later told newsmen he hoped to observe the African campaign as far as Ethiopia.

He had an engagement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to present a written message from President Roosevelt this afternoon.

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Speed Called Key to U. S. Shipping Program

Experience of World War provides a yardstick for efficiency and speed in production.

Ships for Britain—IV

By Harlan Trott

Once during the summer of 1918, a distinguished French official was taken on a tour of America's vast Hog Island shipyard. Threading his way through a forest of gantries and swinging cranes, the visitor stopped short, and amidst the roar of rivet guns on steel plates exclaimed: "This is one of the two most important places in the world. The other is the battlefield of the Marne."

The mounting rate of Britain's monthly ship losses today shows how closely this parallel repeats itself. For Britain's leaders have frankly asserted that a British victory in the battle now raging from mid-Atlantic to the eastern Mediterranean depends on the ability of America's shipyards to bridge the ocean with an ever-increasing volume of vital war supplies.

The United States Maritime Commission recently estimated that 4,000,000 tons of merchant shipping will be launched from American yards in 1942. Some shipbuilding authorities question whether the United States can furnish this much new shipping in 1942 unless shipyards are enlarged far beyond the facilities encompassed by the present shipyard expansion program.

Figures Compared

But even if shipbuilding could be stepped up to this figure next year, it is pointed out that the 1942 output would fall a little short of the slightly more than 4,000,000 tons which Britain is reported to have lost during the last 12 months.

What if British reverses in the Battle of the Atlantic, and losses in the evacuation of troops from Greece, force an upward revision in current estimates of tonnage requirements for next year? Many are asking whether the United States is ready to meet that threat.

According to recent reports, the Commission's estimate of the 1942 output is conditioned by a limited supply of skilled shipyard labor. Those who recall the willingness with which the Government undertook the "impossible" in the World War shipping crisis insist that steps should be taken now to meet this threatened shortage of skilled shipyard labor by the establishment of schools to provide intensive training in welding, riveting and other allied ship trades.

The Basic Problem?

The main task inherent in America's effort to supply Britain with ships appears to lie in overcoming whatever would limit the capacity of the United States to transport war materials to Britain as fast as they reach the piers.

At the same time Britain's task is to speed up the unloading and distribution of lend-lease supplies in the face of Nazi air raids on British ports. Fast turn-arounds in port help to ease the strain on shipping, and to that extent they hasten the flow of cargoes across the Atlantic.

One of the difficulties confronting Washington maritime officials is in adjusting its estimates of Britain's specific tonnage requirements to meet rapidly shifting war conditions. The number of ships needed to handle the volume of trade on a given route is conditioned by a variety of factors, such as the speed of each ship, its tonnage capacity, the distance to be traveled and the time spent in port discharging and loading.

Shipping experts point to the recent Presidential action in opening the Red Sea to American ships to show what can happen to throw an elaborately dovetailed program of shipping services unexpectedly out of line. The time consumed in sending American ships clear around the Cape of Good Hope demands many more ships than would be required to move an equal volume of tonnage from the United States to the British Isles. Ships have to be taken out of other essential services and adjustments then have to be made all along the line to meet the sudden opening of a vital new route.

How Much Is Needed?

Estimates of the amount of American shipping which may be needed to supply Britain's Army can only be undertaken when the United States knows where the army intends to operate.

Those who expected the United States to quickly furnish military supplies to Yugoslavia and Greece probably failed to take into account the strain such vital factors as time and distance placed on such an effort. The farther away from the United States British forces fight, the more ships will be needed to keep up with the expanding output of American defense industries.

In the World War, the amount of supplies needed to maintain one soldier in the field for one day was fixed by the United States War Department at 30 pounds a man. In maintaining an army of 2,500,000 men in France, the Shipping Board estimated 5,000,000 tons of shipping would be required. This figure allowed for a turn-around of 75 days. Under the new methods of mobile war, probably the amount of supplies a man a day require some upward revision. For the modern soldier travels in heavily armored equipment and he consumes considerable gas and oil along with his hardtack and ammunition.

The Demand Increases

Regardless of the outcome of the convoy question, many believe that the United States must be prepared to meet a demand for ships far beyond the Maritime Commission's estimate for 1942.

This does not mean they expect America to embark recklessly on a 1941 counterpart to the World War emergency program which the story of the Hog Island undertaking serves to dramatize. Historians speak of that as a miracle of American industry at war. As an engineering achievement it has won unstinted praise. But as an example of wasteful and inept management, authorities in and outside of Congress have charged that there is nothing in our national experience to match it.

The way in which the World War emergency ship program was conceived and carried out—as symbolized by the Hog Island project—is being cited as a warning of what to avoid in the present shipping crisis.

Hog Island Example

Shipping experts who have pored over the flood of congressional findings on the World War undertaking assert that Hog Island's bigness was its weakness.

Hog Island was the spearhead of America's World War shipbuilding which saw more than 50 per cent of its effort centered within a 100-mile radius of Philadelphia. Costly housing projects had to be undertaken to accommodate the vast army of workmen that flocked to the Delaware. Transportation facilities of all kinds, streetcar ilnes, highways and railroads had to built to transport workmen and supplies.

Even more serious than the staggering cost of these undertakings was the fact that these supplementary projects were delaying the actual building of ships needed to transport any army of more than 2,000,000 men and all their supplies overseas.

A few experienced shipping men urged at the time the shipbuilding program was under way that the Government consider building the ships in many small yards scattered along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. These experts insisted that shipyards able to lay two keels at a time could be built for as little as $250,000, that the yards could be set up and put into operation in a few weeks. The chief argument for the plan was that it would permit the laying of the largest number of keels in the quickest time possible.

Small Yards Urged

This method would have eliminated the need for vast housing projects. And its advocates indicated that the $85,000,000 which the Government laid out for housing projects alone would have been more than enough to build and equip all the small Government shipyards needed to carry out the emergency program.

The principal objection to Government building was that the Shipping Board could not obtain the skilled labor to carry on the work. It was pointed out in reply that the Government could obtain them as easily as the private contractors, many of whom had come into the shipbuilding business without any previous experience to get a share of these huge ship contracts.

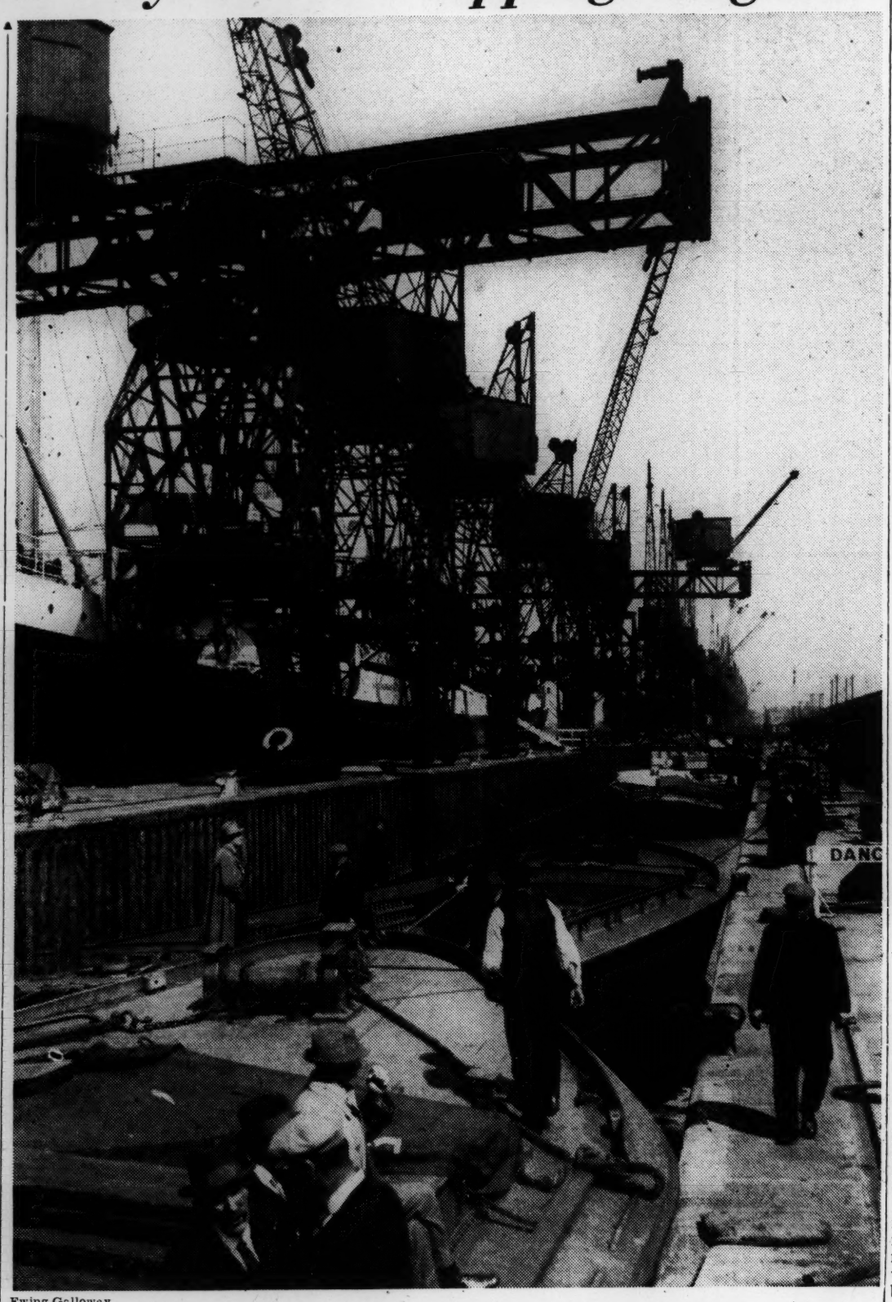
Private Industry

If the demand for shipping does not greatly overtax the rapidly expanding facilities of existing yards, that is, if these private builders can construct shipways and lay keels fast enough, it is believed there will be no general demand for a Government-controlled building project, at least not one as cumbersome and extravagant as the Hog Island venture.

And if the relatively small yards being constructed on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts—apparently under the management of some of the present major shipbuilding or steel-producing interests—can absorb the increasing overflow of orders for new ships, at least some of the drawbacks of the World War undertaking will have been overcome.

Although American policy on a shipbuilding program has not crystallized to those who recall the irresponsible way the Government's World War shipbuilding program was administered admit that the present expansion program has been reasonably well managed thus far.

Even those who strongly criticized the ship-subsidy act of 1936 under which the Government undertook to add 50 new cargo ships to the American merchant marine every year for 10 years now acknowledge that the commendable way it has been administered by the Maritime Commission has given the United States a tremendous head start in providing ships for Britain.



Ewing Galloway

London Docks

Almost as important as piloting a freighter successfully through mine and submarine-infested seas is the task of unloading it speedily after it reaches port. Above are shown rows of cranes especially equipped to unload vessels speedily and start them on their way back across the ocean after more supplies for Britain. The Port of London extends from London Bridge to the mouth of the Thames. The docks cover more than 600 acres.

Angarita Wins Presidency Of Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 29 (AP)—Gen. Isaias Medina Angarita, consistent advocate of Pan-American collaboration, yesterday was elected by the Venezuelan Congress as President of the Republic, succeeding Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras.

General Medina will take office for a five-year term at an inauguration to be arranged by Congress, probably May 5.

His was the second constitutional election of a President since the passing of General Juan Vicente Gomez, dictator for 27 years. Lopez Contreras, who succeeded General Gomez in 1935, resigned April 19.

In yesterday's election, General Medina received 120 votes, Romulo Gallegos, 13; Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Ambassador to Washington, two, and Luis Geronimo Pietra and Jose Izquiderda, one each.

The President-elect visited the United States last year, inspecting Army establishments.

In his campaign, General Medina promised to continue democratic reforms initiated by Lopez Contreras, and said his foreign policy would emphasize co-operation with other American republics, with the object of contributing to "the independence and liberty of America."

General Medina entered military service as a cadet at 15 and rose steadily until he became Chief of the Army General Staff in 1935. He then entered the Lopez Contreras Cabinet as Minister of War and Navy, serving five years.

Children's Census In France Tragic

VICHY, France, April 29 (AP)—France has begun taking a tragic census of the hundreds of children who were separated from their parents in the exodus which accompanied defeat of France by Germany last June.

Many of these children do not even know their names.

Some are in central refugee homes, and others were picked up along the roads and adopted by foster parents, who must give them up if the real parents can be found.

For the younger children who never knew their names or cannot remember them, the census will be mainly photographic. The pictures will be circulated in an effort to bring families back together.

Refugees from Belgium and the Netherlands found some French children along the roads or cowering alone in basement shelters. Many of these families have returned to the Low Countries, taking the children with them.

Briton Disputes Lindbergh Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was accused by British Minister Sir Gerald Campbell, at an International Chamber of Commerce dinner here last night, of uttering an untruth when he said England had misled continenetal nations on the amount of armed assistance it could furnish.

"The size of the British Expeditionary Force sent to France," Sir Gerald declared, "was fixed by the French General Staff. In honor bound those troops were sent to defend Belgium as others have since been sent to defend Norway and Greece—military blunders perhaps, but so was the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, and we all learned at school how proud the British people were of the Light Brigade."

Without mentioning Colonel Lindbergh by name, the British spokesman referred to "a speech made in New York last Wednesday"—which he recalled is celebrated in Great Britain as the day of St. George, "that gallant knight who has been held up to the world as the champion for good against evil, who hesitated not to declare war on the dragon as the only way to save the maiden.

Cites Early Christians

"What if he too was less well equipped at the outset than the dragon whose superior armament had been long preparing?" he asked. "Fortunately there was no one to tell him that he must not fight because he might be beaten. Fortunately there was no one to tell the early Christians that they must not stand up to their tormentors because they had no armor."

Together with H. R. MacMillan, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Sir Gerald warned the businessmen, gathered here for the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, what a Nazi victory will mean to American business.

"If we abandon our pledges to liberate Europe from slavery, you may just as well give up any idea of trusting us—your best customers—and stop any of your workers who are studying ways to put the world again on an even keel once this scourge has been removed," Sir Gerald declared.

Cost of Defeat

In a totalitarian world, "every Chamber of Commerce will be obliterated," Mr. MacMillan warned. "The 152,000,000 people subjugated by Hitler, plus Hitler's original 60-odd million, will not," he said, "be customers for our farms or factories. They will secure all their requirements from simple civilizations and nonindustrialized lands outside North America. The products of an industrialized Europe working long hours under the Nazi lash at low pay will vie with Japan in flooding the markets of the world with very conceivable fabrication of skill, science, labor, and raw material."

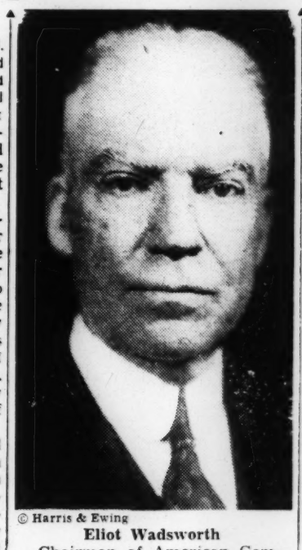
Democracies, Mr. MacMillan held, can recover from the cost of war, but the costs of defeat would be strangulation and enslavement of democracy. The crucial battle today, he declared, turns on the success of ships reaching Britain.

While an International Chamber of Commerce has little function in a world where trade is largely suspended, some day it may make a contribution toward rebuilding a sound and peaceful world, predicted the presiding officer, Eliot Wadsworth, Chairman of the American Committee for the International Chamber.

Arthur T. Vanderbilt, member of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, told a general session of the Chamber convention that it will do no good to save the entire world from military aggression if the Nation is not prepared to save itself in the subsequent peace.

Proper preparation for peace, he said, would include education of the Nation's leaders and people to see that freedom rests not only on the Bill of Rights, but on sound international relations, internal peace and order, honest elections, and sound popular education.

"To prepare for war, if need be, and at the same time to prepare for peace, particularly in view of our experiences of the last 20 years, is the hardest job that this country ever has undertaken," Mr. Vanderbilt declared.



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FAMOUS ALL-BRAN MUFFINS. EASY TO MAKE. DELICIOUS!

They really are the most delicious muffins that ever melted a pat of butter! Made with crisp, toasted shreds of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN, they have a texture and flavor that have made them famous all over America.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

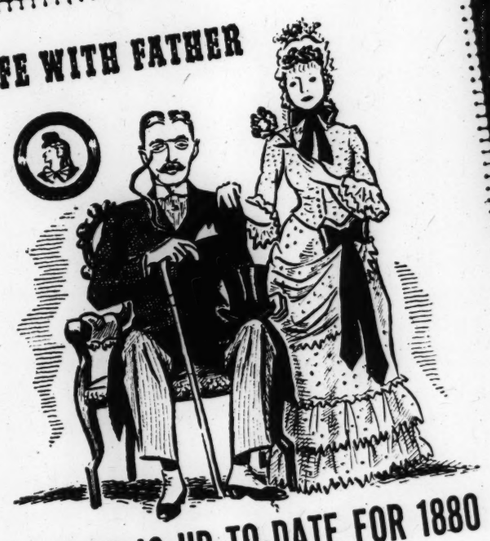
2 tablespoons shortening	¾ cup milk
¼ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup All-Bran	2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

e Writing of 'Life With Father'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIFE WITH FATHER



FATHER IS UP-TO-DATE FOR 1880

He's a decisive, far-sighted business man in the stage hit, "Life With Father". Those qualities would today favor an immediate decision for the easy, automatic heat of the Esso Oil Burner, with its moderate cost and convenient terms. Are you deciding? Be far-sighted—phone *now!*

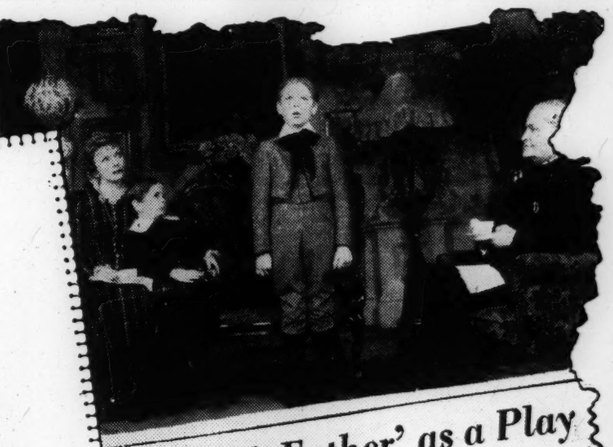
Esso Oil Burner

INSTALLED, SERVICED, GUARANTEED AND FUELED BY ESSO MARKETERS

EASY TERMS Payments start in September

TO READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROGRESSIVE FATHERS these days insist on Essoheat oil fuel, because it's so right in *any* burner. Essoheat is clean-burning—full of heat. Thousands use it. Try it just once, and you will, too.



'Life With Father' as a Play

Skowhegan, Maine

JUDGED by the standards of good theater, the stage play "Life With Father" is one of the most amusing shows of this or any other year.

But more than that, it is as wholesome as a spring breeze. And as hauntingly reminiscent of the old-fashioned people and viewpoints we have all known at one time or another.

Thus it was only natural that the current Esso Oil Burner campaign should use the gentle suggestion of "Life With Father" atmosphere to promote the cause of the *modern* convenience Father never knew.

We hope that readers of The Christian Science Monitor are as interested in the activities of the characters from the play who appear in Esso Oil Burner advertising as they are in the numerous editorial articles about Father's family which have been published in the Monitor during recent months. And we trust that many will profit from Father's experience in the matter of house heating. After all, it's so *easy* to install an Esso Oil Burner. Convenient terms meet even modest budgets.

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German Guns Shell Dover After Planes Bomb Plymouth

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—German long-range guns on the French coast subjected Dover to its heaviest and longest shelling of the war today following a night of air attacks concentrated on the much-bombed British port of Plymouth.

The British replied to the Dover bombardment with a counter-bombardment and an RAF raid on the Nazi emplacements.

After the Germans had fired single shells—apparently from Calais—for three hours they stepped up the barrage, using four-gun and six-gun salvoes at intervals of about three minutes, then narrowed the time to one minute.

The shelling continued without pause after it had been in progress for nearly four hours. The last previous heaviest daylight bombardment of Dover was last fall.

Oil Bombs Dropped

In the night raid on Plymouth thousands of fire and oil bombs were showered on the town. The raid was the fourth on that southwestern naval base in the past seven nights, but it was described as less severe than the preceding ones.

The Luftwaffe's heavy pounding of Plymouth and the naval base at Portsmouth on the south coast on the night of April 27 was seen here as another intensified round in the Battle of the Atlantic.

British antisubmarine warships—destroyers, corvettes, and motor speedboats—lacking Irish ports used in the last war, are believed to be using these well-equipped bases.

Plymouth and Portsmouth, which appeared comparatively safe from bombing in prewar days, now are just 100 miles from German-occupied continental territory in France.

The Germans apparently are countering Britain's big antisubmarine and antiraider effort by trying to knock out these bases.

British Raid Brest

Britain's reply has been a dozen raids on the German battleship surface raiders Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, now holed up at Brest directly across from Plymouth.

The 12th RAF raid on Brest in a month was carried out last night.

Informed quarters discounted a suggestion that the German assault on the south coast was aimed at clearing the way for invasion. They said the RAF had not bombed the Nazi "invasion bases" lately, evidently indicating that no new big concentrations of barges had been seen along the French, Dutch, and Belgian coasts.

The ease with which the Germans have been able to fly across the Channel to bomb the south coast pointed up Britain's desire for bases in Eire.

For, it was pointed out, a destroyer scouting for submarines in the Atlantic from an Irish Base, say Cobh on the south coast of Ireland, would be 500 miles nearer its hunting ground than Portsmouth.

Other Suitable Spots

Other suitable spots for bases in Eire would be even nearer the submarine-infested area. They include Bearhaven, Blacksod Bay, and Loch Swilly—and the British say they would like to have all of them.

In daylight attacks April 28, the RAF, growing increasingly bold, sent a four-motored bomber diving and machine-gunning at the docks of Emden in a daylight attack, while other swarms of planes were said to have damaged two destroyers off the Dutch coast.

Portsmouth Exodus

PORTSMOUTH, England, April 29 (AP)—Many homeless persons began leaving this bomb-blasted southern port yesterday to find a place to sleep, but authorities declared the exodus was only a temporary movement and that those with jobs would be back today for work.

Sunday night's raid swept away many working-class residential sections, so that part of the population sought temporary shelter in the country districts of Hampshire and Sussex, where they used schoolhouses and other buildings, or slept in cars and trucks along the roadside.

Whole families took part in the evacuation, lugging food, bedding, and household pets with them.

The Lord Mayor stressed that the exodus was not the result of "lowered morale," but of the simple necessity of finding sleeping accommodations.

The nightly exodus would continue, he said, until emergency accommodations are arranged.

Hitler in Speech To Young Officers

BERLIN, April 29 (AP)—Adolf Hitler declared today in a Sportspalast speech to 9,000 young army, navy, air force and SS (elite guard) officers that "wherever an embattled German officer stands he can be sure there constantly will be German musketeers at his side."

Herr Hitler stressed to the members of his audience, all of whom are due for promotion, their place in Nazi defense forces.

No further excerpts from his speech were available.

Turkey Production Gains

The 1940 Census showed that approximately 28,000,000 turkeys are raised annually in the United States, compared with less than 17,000,000 ten years ago. Despite this increase, production is still insufficient to provide each American family one turkey per year.

Unrest in Iraq Mainly Domestic and Political

Changes held to have little relation to war events; Nazi propaganda seen as misleading.

The following explanation of events connected with the recent coup d'etat in Iraq which was generally supposed to be a successful Nazi blow against British influence has been prepared from material supplied by an Egyptian authority on affairs in the Near East, now resident in this country. The article shows that most of the information regarding the coup came from Nazi propagandist sources and is highly misleading.

The news of the overthrow of the government in power at Baghdad, timed as it was with the Nazi attack in the Balkans, has been disquieting to many observers and even puzzling to experts on the Near East. Many commentators interpreted the coup as an Axis success which might touch off a fire of trouble in the Asia Minor tinder-box, and so divert British strength from Greece and Egypt. They have anticipated possible repercussions in Vichy-controlled Syria and in troubled Palestine.

These fears are not yet shared to any great degree by Iraqi in America, or by those who know the background conditions in Asia Minor, but the makings of trouble are plainly in evidence. Since the news dispatches have related mainly to happenings in and around Baghdad, the unrest appears at present to be purely domestic and political.

The unconfirmed report of the taking over by insurgent officials of the airport at Sin el Dhibban, 70 miles northwest of Baghdad, was misleading. The big underground air-base, concealed beneath the desert, was under Iraq control until the beginning of the war, when British forces, which have full treaty rights to the use of all such facilities, joined the Iraqi there. If there should be any move in the direction of the great air-base at Mosul in the North, which guards the oil-fields that feed the precious pipe-line to Palestine, it will be a different matter. The British cannot let this be interfered with at any price.

Berlin propaganda reports make capital of every happening, whether coincidental or not. They dress the Iraq coup, as usual, in the light of the beginning of a Nazi-planned break-up in the strategically vital British supply and communications area of Asia Minor—always a potential powder-magazine in peace or war. These Nazi reports have all the ear-marks of second-guessing. The real danger seems to lie in the future, and in the efforts of German agents to capitalize on the affair after the fact.

Immediately following the coup in Baghdad, London instructed its Minister not to have dealings with the insurgents. Significantly, Turkey also advised Baghdad that she would not recognize an unconstitutionally set up administration in Iraq. The pressure from Turkey brought an immediate reply from the new de facto government assuring Turkey that the move was completely political and domestic, and that Iraq's foreign policies would not be affected. This statement relates not only to the mutual pact among Turkey, Iraq, and Iran binding them to collaborate for the protection of Asia Minor, but also to Iraq's treaty obligations with Britain. The close teamwork between London and Ankara is definitely encouraging.

Regent's Statement Discounted

The reported statement of the ex-Regent, Abdullah Illah, claiming that the coup d'état was the work of a foreign power, was at once discounted by informed Iraqi, because Abdullah was at the great Basra military base when he made it, seeking British aid in his troubles. He would naturally take that position. The fact that Abdullah had full freedom of movement and communication in Basra, where much of the Iraq Army is stationed with the British, showed that the Iraqian Army itself was divided, as is often the case in domestic political unrest.

From the dispatches, the trouble in Baghdad seems to have been a difficulty between the Regent, who is a brother of the Queen Mother, and the opposition parties. Abdullah's regime as Regent had been rather weak, and apparently an opposition leader who had come to the end of his patience, but was not strong enough to bring about a change of administration through parliamentary means, made a deal with certain Army leaders and compelled the change by a military coup.

Rashid Ali el Gailani, the leader of the coup, is a former Prime Minister and a leader of one of the large Natianalist parties. Except in the Berlin reports and in the imaginings of columnists, there is still no indication that Gailani is pro-Axis, or particularly anti-British. With a strong British army and air-force close by at Basra, the new de facto Prime Minister could not make himself a dictator by such insurgency even if he so desired, and the tempest bids fair to remain strictly within the domestic teapot. A countrywide revolution to overthrow the King and set up a military dictatorship might seriously unsettle Asia Minor.

The recent coup followed no new pattern for Iraq. About five years ago, under King Ghazi, a surprisingly similar affair was staged. It was then Yasin el-Hashimi, brother of Taha el-Hashimi who was just ousted from office as Prime Minister, whom the Army then removed from the Government in similar fashion.

Inexperienced and Impulsive

No such goings-on were possible under King Feisal I, who was immensely popular in his country and ruled with the strong-arm methods of a dictator. The first Feisal kept the Baghdad politicians well subdued. After his successor, Ghazi, was killed in an auto accident, Ghazi's younger son succeeded to the throne as Feisal II. As the young King is now only six years old, his uncle ruled for him as Regent. Unfortunately ex-Regent Abdullah Illah is only about 28. His inexperience and often impulsive meddling in Government affairs was an unsettling factor in Iraq politics. He was graduated from Victoria College, the British school in Alexandria, and has an Egyptian wife, so his personal background and connections are naturally pro-Empire.

In domestic colonial affairs the British never openly interfere. They stand aside like frendly umpires and let opposing elements fight it out so long as they do not get out of hand. In Iraq Britain relies heavily on the military and air concentration at Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, to exert a steadying and sedative influence. It is from this strategic spot that the British watch over the outer defenses of India, and guard the precious oil-fields nearby. At Basra alone Britain's army and air-forces are two or three times greater than those of Iraq.

The background of this Baghdad coup, and the cause of the anxiety over it, is the always sensitive situation in the strategically vital Near East. In French-mandated Syria, lying on the potential Nazi invasion route through Asia Minor, the situation is dangerously explosive because of French misrule, and their mishandling of proud Arab populations.

In Syria there is hunger and misery, and growing dislike for the French rulers, whose colonial methods have been at their worst there.

In return for German concessions, Vichy is now reported to be conniving at Nazi "tourist" infiltration into the country, but this is uncertain.

Misgovernment Costly

The dangerous results of French misgovernment in the Syrian mandate have prevented the territorial army there, under General Dentz, from being a more effective bargaining pawn in the hands of Marshal Pétain at Vichy, along with General Weygand's forces in Tunis. General Dentz's Syrian Army has deteriorated seriously, with no supplies other than those they can manufacture, or can take from the people of the country. The troops sit within a powder-magazine of their own developing, surrounded by potential revolt against Vichy and everything French. With Herr Hitler close to the Dardanelles, it is the fear that grave trouble in Iraq might touch off Syria, too, which makes the world apprehensive of the Baghdad developments.

It is true that Syria and Palestine and Iraq are under the eyes and guns and planes of both Britain and Turkey, but it is not a matter of the power available to dominate by force any unrest arising in the Near East—the problem is not so simple. Such trouble must be dealt with without causing or allowing widespread revolts that require constant policing, and so not only paralyze armies needed elsewhere but open the back door to treachery.

Except in the dreams of the Nazis or the fears of the Nazi-phobes, Iraq's present unsettlement seems as yet to have no bearing on the situation in Syria or any other neighboring state. The nearby presence of 150,000 well-equipped Iraqi troops across the border from Syria has so far been a steadying counterweight to the Vichy forces under General Dentz. The Iraq Air Force numbers between 300 and 400 planes, many of them bought in America last year by a group of Iraq experts who visited the Douglas and other plants in southern California.

Nazi Danger Realized

The countries of the Near East have seen the despoliation and enslavement of all Nazi-dominated populations. It is obvious to the thinking people of Iraq—even to the politicians of Baghdad—that if the British Empire stands, and Herr Hitler's attacks are thrown back from the Dardanelles, the road through Asia Minor will remain blocked to the Nazi hordes, and Iraq and her neighbors will be no worse off than they are. Regardless of political controls they will still possess individual freedom and many precious liberties which Hitlerism destroys in its wake.

But not all the Iraqi are thinking people. Many of them are of the highly emotional type whose passions overrule their minds in times of stress.

These will not be pro-Axis in any sense. They will have no intention of aiding the Nazis to conquer their land. But in their blindness they may help Herr Hitler march into Asia Minor.

Among the influential leaders of popular opinion in Iraq none is pro-German. Jaafar Abu-Timan, a veteran revered by his people, seeks social betterments, the All-Youth Movement, and ultimate independence for Iraq—but not by the bloody route of revolution. He would be the last to risk Nazi domination of Asia Minor.

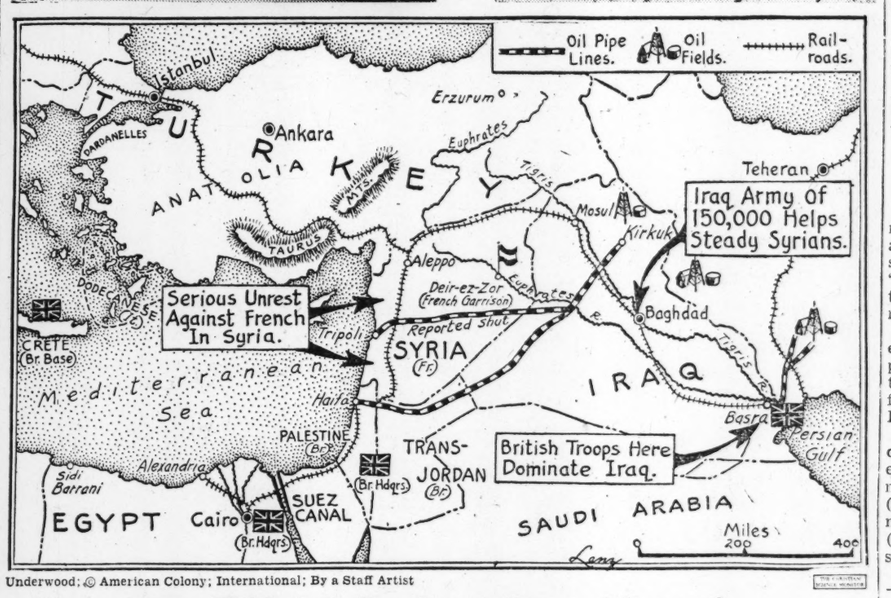
For Empire Aid

The retired general, Nuri es-Said, a famous military expert who led the revolution against the Turks by the side of Colonel Lawrence, is a tower of strength to the British. His influence is steadily for collaboration with the Empire. He recently flew to Egypt to confer on the affairs of Iraq with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The Near East situation is complicated. Anything can happen. Yet those who know Iraq are still confident that even indirectly she will not play the Nazi's game.

After the first dust of insurgency settled down in Baghdad, the Iraq Parliament was summoned to depose Abdullah Illah, elect a new Regent, and bring to the new Government the blessing of constitutionality. The choice fell on Talal Abdullah. He is the son of Emir Abdullah, ruler of Trans-Jordan, the buffer state set up by the British between Iraq and Palestine.

In the opinion of expert observers the selection of Talal should be quite acceptable to the Empire. They see no likelihood of his being anti-British, least of all pro-German. This choice bids fair to calm the troubled waters at Baghdad, for the moment at least. But with Herr Hitler in Greece, looking covetously across the Straits at the badly needed food and oil supplies of Asia Minor, and the road to Suez—and with Nazi agents always at work—the next developments in Iraq will bear watching.



Underwood; © American Colony; International; By a Staff Artist

Iraq: Will It Again Be a Stage in Drama of Conquest?

Center: Looking east over the Euphrates. Right: A pontoon bridge over the Euphrates at Kufa. Left: In this picture, snapped two years ago, little King Feisal sets out for a drive from the Royal Palace at Baghdad, with his uncle, the since ousted Regent Abdullah Illah. Lower: Strategic areas in Iraq, including pipe lines and other possible military objectives.

Control of Mediterranean Seen as Hitler's Next Aim

Continued from Page 1

ture from Moscow — "You are Asiatic, so am I"—may indicate a turning away from Europe which may have far-reaching consequences in the near future.

In the western Mediterranean, reports indicate German activities both in Spain and in Spanish and French Morocco, particularly a demand for the transit of German troops across Spain to Gibraltar.

The danger is that Spain, like Hungary and Bulgaria, may adopt the short view that its national interests are identical with Germany's and therefore prepare to utilize the present opportunity to recover lost territories, particularly Gibraltar.

Spain Not Neutral

Spain's present attitude hardly can be described as neutrality. Nonbelligerency or, for want of a better phrase, "temporary non involvement" in war would be a more correct term.

The Spanish press and radio loudly proclaim Axis victories, the expulsion of the British from the continent, and the inevitability of Herr Hitler's new order.

The Nazis, earlier reliable reports from Lisbon, Portugal, have maintained, now exercise a considerable military control in French Morocco and are organizing in order to utilize the Atlantic coast of Morocco for attacks on British shipping, and, eventually, on United States Atlantic bases.

There is little in the Spanish press regarding Britain's £2,000,000 loan aid to the starving Spaniards. One British review even reported that the only way the British could inform the Spanish public of this act was by buying advertising space in the Spanish press.

Certain newspaper correspondents in Lisbon also have reported a general belief there that the Germans have established secret food stores at various points in southern Spain and that these may have been stocked partly from supplies shipped to Spain under the recent British and United States arrangements.

As evidence, it is pointed out that, despite a careful check, a considerable quantity of wheat mysteriously disappeared recently, but that this had not left the country.

There are suspicions that the Germans, through agents, have bought supplies and stored them for emergency use. It appears to be impossible to corroborate this statement although its probability is by no means ruled out in London.

Report Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Red Cross and State Department officials denied today that any American wheat shipped to Spain had disappeared or gone into secret German food stores. The denial was made in response to a press dispatch from Lisbon, Portugal, saying that a portion of the wheat shipped into Spain under agreements with the United States and Great Britain had been used to build Nazi wheat reserves in that country.

The Red Cross pointed out that their officials in Spain kept the strictest tabs on every bushel of wheat sent to Spain under American auspices and that these officials sent regular and detailed reports—none of which have shown anything amiss.

Officials here had no word on the wheat shipments sent in under the Anglo-Spanish agreement but hazarded the opinion that little of this could be diverted without an immediate British clamp-down.

Four Nations Seen Sharing Territory of Yugoslavia

BERLIN, April 29 (AP)—Germany, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria are to share vanquished Yugoslavia's territory, according to a "clue" to the dismemberment given today by the highly-placed commentary Dienst aus Deutschland.

Dienst, which is close to the Foreign Office, said that "without prejudicing the final new order in the Balkans a clue can be gained from the present occupation zones." It listed these zones as follows:

1. So far as Germany is concerned, she already has announced establishment of German civil administration in South Steiermark (Styria), in Carinthia, and the northern part of Carniola (Krajina), in northwest Yugoslavia.
2. Hungary has occupied territory between the Drava and Danube Rivers and the Rumanian border in the Northeast.
3. The Bulgarians are in the southern area between Pirot, Vranje, Skoplje and Prilep to Lake Okhrid, the latter at the junction of the Greek-Albanian-Yugoslav frontiers. In addition, the Bulgars have occupied a 110-mile-wide strip of Thrace and Salonika in Greece.
4. Italian troops have occupied the entire Dalmation coast along the Adriatic and the Ljubljana area in extreme northwestern Yugoslavia.

The commentary added that the Axis Powers had recognized Croatia, carved out of Yugoslavia, as an independent state.

Canadian Army Plans

OTTAWA, April 29 (CP)—Canadian men undergoing the four months' compulsory training period for the reserve army will be retained in the forces for duty on coastal defense and internal security.

The announcement, made April 26 by Defense Minister Col. James L. Ralston, marked the first move to make practical use of the men called up for training under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

The Minister said the 22,000 overseas volunteers which he earlier announced would be recruited soon, were needed to overcome shortages in the quotas of enlistments for reinforcing units now overseas in recent months and to bring active army units in Canada, destined for overseas service, up to full strength.

Figures released April 22 showed 9,830 men called up in March and April now were in training under the four-month plan.

Colonel Ralston said at least all the men who form the first two classes, those finishing in July and August, would be needed to relieve men now on duty in Canada who have volunteered for overseas service.

LONDON, April 29 (CP)—There must be a great change in the manner of living of the Canadian people during the coming year and luxuries and enjoyments will be heavily restricted, Canadian Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie predicted here April 26.

He disclosed that 60 cents out of every dollar of the national income was being taken for the use of the State.

President's Wife Gets Police Guard

LOS ANGELES, April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was given a protective escort of secret service men and police for her lecture appearance at Philharmonic Auditorium last night.

Capt. R. E. Giese of the homicide squad said detectives were assigned to the hall after an anonymous letter had reported it would be "picketed for peace." There was no disturbance.

In her informal question and answer period, Mrs. Roosevelt was asked "do you think the President will keep his promise and keep us out of war?"

"He hasn't made any such promise," Mrs. Roosevelt replied. "He has said he wants peace. If it is possible to stay at peace, we will do so . . . but the ultimate decision rests with the people."

To another who said "tell the President we will not give our lives any place except in America," she declared:

"Any American who will not fight any place his country asks him to fight is not an American."

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Gandhi Shelves Demand For Indian Independence

BOMBAY, India, April 29 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared April 26 that his All India Congress (Nationalist Party) has dropped temporarily its demand for the independence of India and wants only "freedom of the speech and the pen."

In a reply to the speech before the House of Commons April 22 by L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, Mr. Gandhi said "Amery has insulted Indian intelligence by reiterating ad nauseum that Indian political parties will have to agree among themselves and Great Britain will register the will of a united India."

He admitted there was "an unbridgeable gulf" between his Congress and the Moslem League but inquired, "Why don't British statesmen admit it is a domestic quarrel?"

But he reiterated that the Nationalists must abide by a policy of nonviolence whatever the odds.

Solution for India?

By C. K. Cumming
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Events seem to be moving toward a possible interim settlement of India's political difficulties, which would result in enabling those public men who view the present perils realistically to offer fuller co-operation than at present, while those whose personal convictions render such action impossible, in their own case, at least, would not obstruct.

It is difficult to say, until action follows the words, whether Mohandas K. Gandhi's recent declaration that the Congress Party had dropped temporarily its demand for the independence of India and wanted only "freedom of speech and pen" constitutes any real constribution to such a settlement or not. On the surface, it is merely a restatement of the policy, on which the individual civil disobedience campaign was launched last September.

At that time this narrow issue was deliberately selected for several reasons. For one thing, it provided a common platform for those, like Mr. Gandhi himself and some of his followers, whose action was inspired by conscientious objection to all war, and also for leading members of the Hindu Congress Party like Jawarharlal Nehru and others whose action have been governed by political considerations.

Gandhi's Choice

The issue selected further possessed the advantage in Mr. Gandhi's eyes, of being one, which—in his own words—"Britain can easily recognize and yield without any hitch in her prosecution of war," and he was undoubtedly sincere in this opinion, as in the sympathy which he repeatedly expressed with the British people in their hour of trial. His view, however, was not shared by the Government of India, and as a result, most of the prominent members of the Party have sought and found, by means of antiwar protests, their way to jail.

It is possible, a formal protest now having been made, that, in the event of a general jail delivery of Congress Party political prisoners, which some people in England have asked for, these Hindus might devote themselves to the purely constructive purposes of the movement and leave antiwar agitation alone.

It is even possible that there might be a reversion by some elements in the party to the policy of last July, when the creed of nonviolence was set aside and full co-operation with the war effort of Britain was offered on certain conditions, which were then considered unacceptable, but which might perhaps be modified. This would, however, involve a repudiation of Mr. Gandhi's leadership for a second time, and seems unlikely, while the war continues.

Differences between the Congress and the All-India Moslem League have not yet been settled. On the other hand, there appears to have been some change in Mr. Jinnah's position. Some weeks ago a dispatch reported him as saying that the League was prepared to drop for the duration of the war its demand for the partition of India and would co-operate in forming a popular government within the framework of India's present Constitution.

How much that meant it is hard to tell, but at least it is certain many appeals had been addressed to Mr. Jinnah to modify his former intransigence and not least by his fellow Moslems. Months ago, the Muslen Premier of Bengal, Fazlul Huq, urged him to have the League make an offer to the Congress to open negotiations for a settlement. Months ago also, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, declared that there would be no exclusive Moslem, Hindu, or Sikh rule in that Province—no "Pakistan" in the Punjab, and Punjab is the very heart of any "Pakistan" scheme for a separate Moslem state within India.

More Appeals Made

There were appeals addressed to Mr. Jinnah—and Mr. Gandhi as well—by independent statesmen like Sir Bahadur Sapru pleading for a spirit of tolerance and compromise, and by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, prominent in the Indian Christian community. Also it may be regarded as certain that the "India First" speech of Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, with its stress on the unity of India, must have produced an effect.

Most important of all, in its far-reaching implications, is the fact that all recent news from India points to the growing strength of a body of middle opinion, outside both Congress and the Moslem league and drawn from diverse quarters, ranging from right to left in general political outlook. This whole body of opinion urgently desires that there should be a truce to political controversy under the dangerous world conditions of today, a scrapping of old slogans, which have become meaningless, and an attempt to envisage India's present problems and future destiny in terms of realities.

Axis Advance Into Egypt Declared Halted by British

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, April 29

Axis detachments which crossed the Egyptian frontier have remained stationary, the British Middle East General Headquarters at Cairo, Egypt, announced today.

The German and Italian forces in the Salum area of the Egyptian-Libyan frontier "are being harassed by our patrols," the communiqué said.

British military sources said April 28 that Axis forces which crossed the Libyan border into Egypt had been in possession of Salum only since April 26. Axis reports have claimed the Egyptian frontier post for days.

Sallies From Tobruk

In London, meanwhile, it was reported that Australian troops garrisoned at the Libyan port of Tobruk, 80 miles west of the Egyptian border, have made new sallies against German-Italian forces in that area.

Axis troops were said to be taking up defensive positions around Tobruk to combat the British forays.

The German High Command claimed that new heavy losses had been inflicted on the British by Axis forces driving into Imperial lines in the Salum region. It went on to assert that Luftwaffe raids on Malta resulted in a direct hit amidships on a British cruiser of the Southampton class with a heavy-caliber bomb. A merchant ship and an oil depot were reported set afire.

2,000 Prisoners

From the Ethiopian front, the British reported capture of 2,000 Italians and 400 colonial soldiers "with a number of guns and quantities of war materials" in connection with the seizure April 27 of Dessie.

British troops were reported continuing the pursuit of Italian forces retreating into the hills from captured Dessie under heavy bombing.

The British acknowledged that rounding up the Italian troops in the trackless hill country might take some time. Ethiopian natives co-operating with the British were said to be under control, but many native troops were reported to have deserted from the Italians and to be running wild in guerrilla bands.

Fascists Ousted

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 29 (AP) — Turbaned Ethiopians massed in the main square of this Capital City yesterday and cheered as an Amharic radio announcer reads the names of the first 250 Italians to be expelled from the City.

The names included those of well known Fascist Party leaders and members of the secret police. They are expected to go to internment camps May 5 and to be followed by others at the rate of 1,000 weekly.

Upon the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to the Capital, all Italians not evacuated will be required to live in special safety zones.

Hundreds of Italians already have started to move into these safety zones.

The City, meanwhile, is preparing for the return of the King of Kings, Haile Selassie.

Houses have been decorated with the national colors. Artists are busy painting allegorical works showing Selassie as St. George—British patron saint—slaying an Italian dragon with the aid of the British Army.

C. H. Timberlake, United States Consul in Aden, already has arrived to represent President Roosevelt at ceremonies which will mark the Emperor's return.

Djibouti Shift Seen

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Free French headquarters in London announced yesterday that it had "no knowledge" of an attack by its forces on French Somaliland.

The announcement said the report of an attack issued at Vichy "should be accepted with very great reserve."

It added that the Vichy report "has every appearance of being news of a spontaneous movement in the midst of the French garrison itself at Djibouti, whose sentiments together with those of the population have been known for a long time to be very favorable to Free France.

"It will be remembered that following the armistice Djibouti was one of the first French possessions to send out a call for resistance (to surrender)."

[The Vichy report said Free French forces, backed by British mechanized units, were concentrated inside the southern frontier of French Somaliland in an attempt to persuade the East African colony to join the De Gaullists fighting with Britain against the Axis.]

Yugoslav Royalty in Exile

Wide World

Their Country Is Now Held by the Germans

Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, mother of young King Peter II, whose Government was so quickly overthrown by the Nazi conquest, and her two younger sons, Prince Tomislav (right) and Prince Andre, are shown at her country home in Bedfordshire. King Peter and the Yugoslav Government escaped from Belgrade before the arrival of the Germans and are now established somewhere in the Middle East. Photo passed by the British censor.

Churchill Rejects Streamlined Cabinet Plea

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—With a snappy "No, Sir," Prime Minister Winston Churchill flatly rejected today a suggestion that he form a streamlined Supreme War Cabinet and called for a vote of confidence next week on his conduct of the war.

Mr. Churchill put the question of his conduct of the war in general and the ill-starred Balkan campaign in particular before the House of Commons in announcing that debate would be held next week on the entire issue.

The House greeted with loud cheers Mr. Churchill's announcement that it would be offered the following motion for debate:

"That this House approves the policy of the Government in sending help to Greece and declares its confidence that our operations in the Middle East and all other theaters of war will be pursued by the Government with utmost vigor."

Full Debate Promised

Mr. Churchill said that if the House wished the debate could be extended over two days, explaining that the Government had arranged debate on the first sitting day after this week.

He indicated that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, whose trip to the Balkans and the Middle East preceded the Greek campaign, would "take an important part" in the discussion. Mr. Eden is expected to report on his diplomatic efforts in the Middle East to build up a front against the Axis.

Mr. Churchill replied, "No, Sir," to a question whether he would consider appointing a small Supreme War Council without departmental responsibilities.

Empire War Cabinet

To a supplementary question whether Mr. Churchill thought it time to "invite Empire statesmen to join the War Cabinet or an Imperial War Cabinet similar to the last war," the Prime Minister replied:

"We had debate about all this some time ago. It was very fully discussed and I gave a very full explanation to the House. I have nothing to add."

Both questions concerning the Cabinet were put by Laborite Edgar Louis Granville.

The Prime Minister declined to schedule debate on Mr. Geoffrey L. Mander's motion approving declarations of Viscount Halifax, Ambassador to Washington, recently in a New York address on British war and peace aims.

He gave a negative reply to a question by Mr. Granville whether he would consider appointment of an "adequate" Ministry of Propaganda headed by a Minister with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that the House several times had shown a desire to limit membership of the War Cabinet and also that the present Minister of Information, Alfred Duff Cooper, is at meetings of the War Cabinet to "be fully informed on what is going on."

"I hope the country will always get all possible news on the war situation," Mr. Churchill said, "but I hope, in fact, I'm sure, the country would not wish to receive news which would add to the dangers of our troops, whose dangerous and critical operations are being successfully carried out."

The House cheered this reply.

Germans Boycott New Mexico Firms

ROSWELL, N. M., April 29 (AP)—Because of the arrest of three German seamen from the immigration internment camp at Fort Stanton, German officials have halted all dealings with Roswell business firms.

Roswell police authorities said three seamen were picked up in Roswell last week for investigation. They were held about an hour and then released. The purser, Hans Tielbaar, of the scuttled liner Columbus, is supposed to have been one of the three.

Mayor Thomas J. Hall said he was in full agreement with the action of the police department and arresting officers.

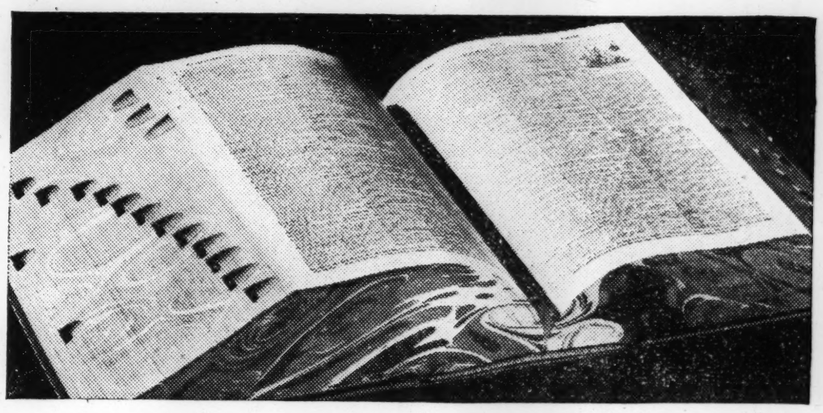
Businessmen affected by the letter of boycott, written by the captain of the Columbus, had no public comment.

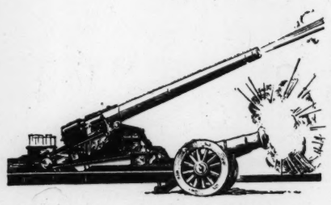
Canadian Farm Hogs Most Numerous Ever

OTTAWA—The number of hogs on farms in Canada at Dec. 1, 1940, was the highest ever recorded, the total being 6,117,200, an increase of 28 per cent over the number reported on the corresponding date in 1939.

Dictionaries, here's a new word— HYDRO-FORMING!

Americans, here's an entirely new way of making gasoline—destined to give a new definition to power!





In the modern gun, with today's propellent powders, greater power is achieved because the flame is controlled—pressure is built up behind the shell. The old cannon wasted power in violent, uncontrolled explosion.

The word is so new it isn't in the dictionary yet—but you'll hear it a lot from now on. From a revolutionary new refining process—Hydro-forming—comes a *new gas* that steps up all old ideas of what gas can do—of how much *work per drop* it can turn out!

For Hydro-formed American Gas solves the problem in an entirely new manner, releasing more power because it *burns in a different way*.

Now Comes Flame Control—Combustion Control!

Burning gasoline vapor is the source of engine power. *How* it burns tells how much will be *used*, and how much *wasted*.

Old-fashioned gasolines burn with an explosive, violent *shock*, and much of the power is lost in wasteful detonation. But if that flame—combustion—can be *controlled*, we achieve power *with less* violent shock—*usable* driving power, not *wasted* power.

This is exactly what FLAME CONTROL accomplishes—now attained in Hydro-formed American Gas! Combustion IS controlled. We have power—sustained, increasing, e-x-p-a-n-d-i-n-g pressure on the pistons—dynamic *thrust* that reaches for *more* of the potential energy in every atom of gasoline. But shock is greatly reduced.

Flame Control Means Cushioned Power!

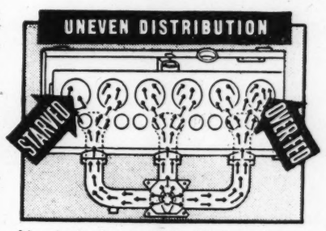
As violent, detonating shock is cut down, Cushioned Power replaces it. We retain all the *energy* of the combustion, yet we have a soft, sustained, cushioned *surge* of power. Motors are s-m-o-o-t-h, obedient, yet thoroughly alive with *action*. Destructive blows on bearings and other delicate motor parts are hushed, and in their place comes a satin-soft f-l-o-w of power.

Increased Volatility Makes Better Road Octane!

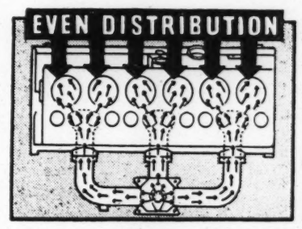
Hydro-formed American Gas is more volatile, more aromatic, more easily vaporized. Its anti-knock constituents do not remain in a liquid state as in the average conventional gasolines, but become *vaporized*—distributed more evenly and impartially to *all* cylinders alike.

Official results of road tests by Industry Committees show that conventional gasolines, on the average, *lose octanes on the road*. Hydro-formed American Gas actually *gains* them—surpassing laboratory figures. And it's *road octane* that counts, not laboratory ratings!

Hydro-formed AMERICAN GAS Still At Regular Gas Price!



Here's the frequent result of poor gasoline distribution—some cylinders get too much—some too little. Result—poor performance.



Hydro-formed American Gas is distributed more evenly and impartially to all cylinders alike. Result—less waste, more usable power.

You don't have to be a chemist to realize the tremendous importance of this discovery, pioneered by the American Oil Company. Yet in spite of all these amazing improvements—in spite of the new power now available, this *latest* discovery of gasoline chemistry *still* sells at regular gas price!

Famous AMOCO-GAS Now Hydro-formed, Too!

The new Hydro-forming process has also been applied to Amoco-Gas, the original special motor fuel, which *likewise* moves forward and upward to an all-time high in quality and efficiency.

A new and greater source of power—a new and greater motoring pleasure—a thrilling experience—all these await you in Hydro-formed American Gas and Amoco-Gas.

©American Oil Co

Now try the latest triumph of gasoline science—

New *Hydro-formed* AMERICAN GAS

Still at REGULAR gas price!

AMERICAN HYDRO-FORMED GAS

..another discovery pioneered by the American Oil Co.

Liberal and Labor Groups Unite on Aid for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—A drive to marshal liberal, labor, and progressive sentiment in the United States for militant defense of democracy on a platform calling simultaneously for all-out aid to Britain, the bulwarking of democracy in America, and the formulation of just post-war peace terms is on here today.

Liberals, right-wing Socialists, progressives, and labor leaders, united in the newly-formed Union for Democratic Action, forsook traditional pacifist viewpoints and denounced the argument that America can deal adequately with Reichsführer Hitler merely by putting our own house in order.

Warning that the battle against Fascism was a two-front war, demanding action abroad as well as at home, the Committee, headed by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary, called for "whatever political, economic and military means are needed to defeat the aggressors."

Democracy at Home

At the same time the Committee held that the defeat of Fascism abroad would not preserve freedom in the United States unless democracy were given new meaning to sharecroppers, Negroes, and under-privileged and unless basic economic changes, which might include "socialization of the great banks," and of monopoly corporations, came to pass.

Indicative of the elements sounding the call for democrative initiative is the Committee officer list, which includes as Vice-Presidents Robert Bendiner, Managing Editor of the Nation; John L. Childs, Professor of Education, Columbia University, and Franz Deniel, General Manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate.

Murray Gross, member of the dressmakers' union of the American Federation of Labor, is Secretary and Freda Kirchwey, Editor of the Nation, Treasurer. Other committee members include Andrew J. Biemiller, leader of the Progressive bloc in the Wisconsin State Assembly; Prof. George S. Counts, President of the American Federation of Teachers, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, and member of the President's National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

Assails False Prophets

In its first statement, the Union for Democratic Action warned against the "false prophets" who with faint heart resign themselves to the coming of the total state and regard the Nazi, Fascist, and Communist tyrannies as "the wave of the future."

"Like all false prophets," the Committee declared, "these defeatists deal in half-truths. We are indeed at the end of an era, but the era that is to come will not be an age of organized terror and dictatorship if Americans open their eyes, if they understand the dangers that confront them and prepare to fight those dangers."

The Committee took to task those who say there is no choice between a British and a German victory. The vital fact, it declared, is that "England offers hope for progress; Germany offers black terror."

"The imperialist elements in Britain have been weakened as the democratic and labor forces strengthen their hold on the British Government. Without the determined co-operation of these popular forces Britain cannot hope for a victory; and only with the prospect of victory can these forces retain their power. Defeat left France in the hands of reactionaries and scoundrels. Victory must leave England in the hands of its people."

'United States of Europe'

Turning to the question of peace terms, the Committee declared:

"Our support goes to those forces in Britain which call for colonial freedom, starting with India, for the democratic reconstruction of Europe, and for the promise of a just peace. We seek a peace that moves toward a United States of Europe. There must be no treaty of Versailles. There can be no return to the old order of reactionary or only partly democratic governments and jealously guarded sovereignties, able to bring neither economic security to their own people nor co-operative unity to Europe."

The new peace, it added, must be broad enough to provide for an equitable distribution of raw materials and for "swift disarmament."

Seeking the support of all "Liberals and Democrats, Socialists and other radicals, naturally excluding Communists," the Committee called for new democratic arrangements which would "prevent recurring economic crisis." These, it held, should include planning, which it said, "does not necessarily mean control of all economic activity," but would be more efficient and democratic if "limited to the minimum of strategic controls necessary to create full production and balance."

To ward off postwar dislocations, it was urged that a commission including representatives of government, management, labor unions, co-operatives and farmers go to work a once to formulate postwar flexible plans, which should include public works and especially a low-cost housing program.

American Business Warned Nazi Spies Imperil Exports

Continued from Page 1

porters should use care in accepting new representatives or accounts so as to avoid unwittingly making connections with undesirable firms, and especially those which have been dropped by other American exporters in co-operating with the Government's defense program.

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, or any of its district offices, is prepared on inquiry from American exporters to assist them in checking any questionable new representatives or accounts.

"Your co-operation in this connection will be appreciated."

Considerable progress is being made in replacing both agents and employees of United States companies in the Latin-American republics wherever they have been found to be identified with anti-American activities.

There is no implication that the United States exports concerns have in any way been aware that their Latin-American representatives, almost invariably aliens, have been abusing their United States commercial connections and cloaking their Axis propaganda and anti-American actions with an appearance of serving American business interests.

Business Co-operates

John S. Dickey, assistant to Francis B. Sayre when he was Assitant Secretary of State and now directly in charge of this particular job in the Rockefeller Defense Division, said the ready co-operation of American business already has shown itself and that once the facts are competently uncovered there has been no disinclination on the part of the export firms to rid themselves of agents with non-American connections who, unless they are eliminated, present "a serious concern" to Western Hemisphere defense.

Both by means of its own independent investigations on the spot and through the co-operation of the Department of State, Department of Commerce, and other interested Government agencies, the Office for Co-ordination of Commercial Relations Between the American Republics has correlated a vast volume of evidence disclosing the presence of these Nazi and Fascist agents in the representation of United States business in the other American republics.

Anti-American Policies

As a result of its study these are the facts which the Government is placing before the 15,000 export firms as to how hemisphere defense is at stake in their choice of representatives:

"That North American business is frequently represented in Central and South America by firms and individuals now known to support and promote anti-American objectives.

"That these representatives often use advertising appropriations of North American business firms to force newspapers and, in some instances, radio stations to adopt anti-American editorial policies.

"That many employees of North American companies or their affiliates in Central and South America are known members of local anti-American organizations.

"That many anti-American firms, which formerly sold only European products, have succeeded in obtaining agencies for North American business. These new connections are keeping them alive, and enabling them to maintain their trade contacts. In many instances, they openly declare they will return to their former lines at the expiration of the war.

"That many of these agents who now represent North American firms are obtaining through this medium confidential trade information which is made available to anti-American powers.

"That profits thus derived from representation of North American firms are being used to finance operations of propaganda agencies in Central and South America.

Hostile Propaganda

"That many of the firms representing United States companies also serve as centers for distribution of anti-American literature and propaganda.

"Many of the larger anti-American firms have established their own purchasing agents in the United States and with the goods obtained in this market remain in business.

"Officers and employees of a number of firms, representing North American businesses, are officials of anti-American powers."

The original and comprehensive undercover investigation through visits to 18 of the other 20 American republics was undertaken by a mission sponsored by the Rockefeller office and was headed by Percy L. Douglas, on leave of absence from the International Division of the Otis Elevator Company. It included John Lockwood, New York lawyer, George H. Butler of the State Department, and a group of technical assistants.

The alarming data which their survey turned up formed the basis for the Rockefeller apepal to American business firms, but the job of keeping abreast the Axis efforts to infiltrate the personnel of United States business in Latin America is a continuing task which is occupying the full attention of Mr. Dickey and his assistants.

At least for the duration of the war it is evident that this is going to be a nonstop investigation, constantly acquiring fresh information and checking with all business houses who are now awake to the examining of their foreign personnel and enlisting the co-operation of the Division.

The Nation Settles the Coal Dispute

© Harris & Ewing

All Sides Present Their Case to the Public

Here is a general view of the committee room when the Truman Committee of the Senate, which is investigating phases of national defense, called in the leaders in the coal dispute. Soon after the hearing was completed the southern operators agreed to terms presented by President Roosevelt. In this view of the hearing John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, is in the middle foreground with the committee in the foreground.

Public Opinion Brings End to Coal Strike

Continued from Page 1

and the aggressive head of the miners, John L. Lewis, took his stand in the witness chair to explain to the grim committee and the American public why they had not been able to reach agreement at a time of national emergency.

The Committee chamber was so packed as the three men testified that reporters stood on tables, taking notes in their hands. The Kleig lights of motion picture cameras beat down on the three perspiring principals, who had not been able to agree either to the Labor Department mediation efforts, the President's efforts, or to the new Super-Mediation Board's efforts in 28 days.

The lights beat down and there was a sense in the room that the questions were not being asked by the individual Senators, but by 130,000,000 voices.

It was a tough ordeal, and it must be said that Mr. Putnam, who had the hardest bit of explaining to do, made the best of his case.

The Force of Opinion

But it is doubtful if any of these grown men had ever found themselves in such a fix before, at the sharp end of the focus of national publicity and rising anger, with the dazzling white light of indignation beating down on them, and it is doubtful whether any other private citizens will want to occupy the same witness seat again in a hurry under such circumstances in the present national crisis.

After a day like that, President Roosevelt at 11:05 o'clock last night, acting through Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce and RFC head, was able to overcome the resistance of the southern mine owners, who had been attacked on the witness stand as obstinate and unreasonable both by northern operators and the mine leader, and got their agreement to terms which the other two parties to the triangular dispute had accepted a week ago.

The southern operators announced their capitulation in a telegram to the President. They agreed to raise their basic daily wage rate from $5.60 to $6.60, in accordance to the $1 increase already agreed upon by northern operators.

Secondly, they agreed to enter into negotiations with the United Mine Workers looking toward a further increase that will end their present favorable 40-cent wage differential, and perhaps bring the basic southern wage up to the agreed-upon northern rate of $7 a day.

Differential at Stake

The wiping out of this differential if it occurs, may be one of the most striking social and economic effects of the dispute, giving the southern miners equal pay for parallel work, and reducing one of the reasons for the migration of northern mines to the South, asserted to have been engineered in the first place by northern capital.

The third concession by the southern operators, and the heart of the controversy was agreement that the result of the negotiations over the 40-cent differential should be made retroactive to the date of resumption of coal production.

To those who saw the spectacle before the Truman Committee yesterday it soon became apparent that the southern coal operators were in an impossible position. The circumstances were a perfect build-up for John L. Lewis, and the southern operators, justly or not, were rapidly being made a scapegoat for national contumely.

In all the years of soft coal mining in America the burning glass of public opinion was never focused so sharply upon the southern coal operators, their company-owned towns, and their reluctance to go along with the northern operators.

What Evidence Showed

The evidence showed that:

Although the southern operators were instrumental in forcing the dispute to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, they refused to accept its tentative solution when it was made.

The stoppage hinged principally on the issue of the 40 cent wage differential, which would add less than 3½ cents to the cost of a ton of coal.

Operators and miners in 70 per cent of the industry were in agreement and ready to resume work since April 21, but the southern operators declined to end the deadlock by resuming work and making any agreement reached retroactive.

It cannot be said that Mr. Lewis was humble or docile as he went through the ordeal of public opinion. Supremely confident, with the backing of the northern operators, he hammered the table, and at one point declared he could name three individuals, Oakey L. Alexander of the Pocahontas Coal Company, and T. W. Davis and James Francis of the Big Island Creek Coal Company, who he said were in the hearing room at the time and who were the real bell-wethers of the soft coal operators.

Ready to Act

Senator Truman announced that he intended to put these three operators on the stand today if agreement had not been reached. Mr. Jones, meanwhile, whose RFC connections give him access to the financial roots of the companies, swings into action.

The operators' acceptance telegram was signed by L. Ebersole Gaines, as Chairman of the Southern Coal Operators' Wage Conference, and said that the President's terms were accepted "without equivocation." Mr. Roosevelt immediately telegraphed a happy reply.

Members of the Truman Committee brought out that the Roosevelt plan is substantially the same proposal that Mr. Lewis made to both southern and northern coal operators March 13 which both factions at that time unanimously rejected. At that time Mr. Lewis urged that operations be continued without stoppage and that whatever agreement was reached should later be made retroactive. Both Mr. Putnam and Mr. O'Neill concurred in the Lewis review of the situation.

Strike on Ships

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 29 (AP)—Crew members of the two 9,000-ton American Export lines freighters laden with 6,000 tons of general cargo each for India ceased work today in a sympathy strike with seamen of the Liner Siboney. They are members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Excelsior with a crew of 40 had planned to sail tomorrow, while the Exminster with 37 crew members had set Thursday for departure.

The National Maritime Union, which blocked sailing of the Siboney for Lisbon Saturday in a sympathy strike with members of the Maritime Engineers Beneficial Association (C. I. O.), called the walkout on the two craft tied up at adjoining piers. The engineers seek union recognition.

Six-Day Week

DETROIT, April 29 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, its production lines idle for approximately half of the current month because of labor troubles, has projected an aggregate output of slightly more than 130,000 passenger cars and trucks for the month of May.

To carry out this program the Ford production divisions will operate on a six-days-a-week basis, excepting for the Memorial Day holiday. The Ford Company, which instituted the five-day week in its plants late in 1925, plans to operate six days a week for most if not all of the ensuing three months, paying time and one-half for the additional day.

Martin on Strikes

TRENTON, N. J., April 29 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said today "the need for an invincible national defense is too great, too vital, too pressing for us to lose a single day in any strike."

"Demand the truth about the strikes in the defense industries," Mr. Martin declared in a speech for delivery at a luncheon honoring the four Republican women members of the New Jersey assembly.

Mr. Martin urged all persons to "insistently demand the truth about defense production."

"Demand the truth about defense expenditures," he continued. "We are not getting the facts from the Administration now. Republican members of Congress have personally investigated these matters and have found waste, corruption, graft, incompetency.

"This is no time to turn over to New Deal theorists the management and production of our national defense. They totally lack the necessary training, temperament and ability to do the job," Mr. Martin asserted.

Aircraft Contract

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Employees of the Fairchild Aviation Corp., which has $21,000,000 in defense orders, decided yesterday to accept terms of an agreement reached April 27 by J. S. Ogsbury, company head, and Congress of Industrial Organizations agents representing local 1217, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers.

Terms of the new two-year agreement included:

A blanket wage raise of 7 cents an hour; one day off with pay each month for new employees and two weeks vacation after 10 months of service; nine holidays off annually.

There will be no closed shop, but new employees will be notified that almost 95 per cent of the personnel are C. I. O. members.

Question of wages will be reopened after one year, although the contract is for two.

The company makes aerial cameras, navigation instruments, and camera machine guns for target practice.

Ship Accord Sought

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, called on Atlantic coast shipyard owners and Union employees yesterday to co-operate in reaching an agreement in East Coast shipyards which will insure peak ship production without interruption.

Mr. Hillman's appeal was made to representatives of Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor shipyard unions and 62 private shipbuilding concerns. They were here to negotiate a uniform agreement covering shipyard wages and working conditions.

The OPM official told the group that the United States was now engaged in the largest shipbuilding program in history with appropriations and authorizations for shipbuilding aggregating $9,200,000,000.

Out of this total sum approximately $4,000,000,000 has been awarded to private and government shipyards on the Atlantic Coast.

Steel Pay Increase

PITTSBURGH, April 29 (AP)—More than 10,000 of the 20,000 "white collar" employees of the United States Steel Corporation have received pay increases in line with the recent 10 cents an hour wage boost for hourly rate workers, the company disclosed today.

The increase for salaried employees will affect those earning up to $4,000 yearly. There was no fixed percentage for the advance, "equitable adjustments" being made on the basis of salaries, a spokesman said.

Auto Dispute

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, said today a hearing on a threatened strike involving 160,000 workers in General Motors plants had been advanced from Friday of this week to Thursday.

The board addressed notifications of the change in date to Alfred P. Sloan, Chiarman of the General Motors Board; Charles E. Wilson, General Motors President; R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers Union, and Walter Reuther, Director of the General Motors Division of U. A. W.

No reason for advancing the hearing was given.

General Motors holds $700,000,000 worth of defense contracts.

Highest Court To Reconsider 4 to 4 Rulings

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed Monday to reconsider five of its recent four-to-four decisions and granted rehearings next autumn.

The evenly-divided rulings were made possible by the retirement last Feb. 1 of Justice James C. McReynolds. No successor has been nominated by President Roosevelt.

Arguments were set on the cases for Oct.13, when the vacancy may have been filled.

The four-to-four decisions, affirming rulings by lower courts, held that:

1. A company which obtained coal from mines it leased, but which were operated by others under contract, is exempt from price-fixing provisions of the Federal Bituminous Coal Act. The ruling specifically involved the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

2. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is responsible for interest on bonds which had been guaranteed by a constituent company, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, when the two merged in 1923.

3. An injured employee of a railroad may bring suit in the most remote Federal District Court in whose jurisdiction the carrier operates. The dispute involved a suit brought by Frederick S. Kepner of Hamilton County, Ohio, against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the Eastern New York Federal District Court.

4. The Federal Circuit Court at New York was correct in dismissing a suit by the Commercial Molasses Corporation of Weehawken for damages against the New York Tank Barge Corporation growing out of the sinking of a barge at Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 24, 1937.

5. The Eighth Federal Circuit Court was correct in enjoining Samuel R. Toucey of Kansas City, Mo., from continuing litigation seeking to recover from the New York Life Insurance Company on a $50,000 insurance policy.

Among other actions Monday, the court: Held, in a decision by Chief Justice Hughes, that Negroes traveling in interstate commerce are entitled to railroad accommodations equal to those furnished white persons.

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, only Negro Congressman, filed the test suit after being removed from a Pullman to a "Jim Crow" day coach in Arkansas in 1937 during a trip from Chicago to Hot Springs.

Ten southern states had filed briefs defending their segregation laws but the court did not pass on this question, the unanimous opinion by Chief Justice Hughes declaring the issue to be equal rights, not segregation. This apparently indicated that southern states might continue to segregate Negroes in separate cars as long as accommodations equal to those of whites, or Pullman cars, are provided for them.

In the opinion Justice Hughes said that "the denial to appellant (Mitchell) or accommodations because of his race would be an invasion of a fundamental individual right which is guaranteed against state action by the Fourteenth Amendment" to the Constitution.

The opinion also said that there was "no room" for consideration of "practical difficulties" in providing Pullman accommodations for Negroes where traffic was light and that "the discrimination shown was palpably unjust and forbidden by the (Transportation) Act."

The court also overruled a 12-year-old decision to hold constitutional a Nebraska law limiting the compensation permitted private employment agencies.

Upheld in a 5-to-3 decision a Labor Board order denying an individual plant of a company the right to select its own collective bargaining representation and requiring it instead to make a joint selection with five other widely-separated plants. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company was involved.

Ruled in another decision by Mr. Hughes that the jurisdiction of Florida extended on its western boundary for nine nautical miles into the Gulf of Mexico, despite the traditional three-mile limit for national control. The boundary was fixed by a State Constitution of 1868.

Dewey Accepts Leadership Of Army Recreation Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—United Service Organizations for National Defense, which are campaigning for funds to provide recreational and welfare facilities vital to the morale of the armed forces and defense workers, announced today that Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, had accepted the chairmanship of a national drive for $10,765,000.

"A million and a half American boys have been taken from their homes for training in the Army for the defense of America against all possible threats," Mr. Dewey said in accepting the Chairmanship at ceremonies at the organization's headquarters in the Empire State Building. "These men are in hastily created Army camps far from their homes, usually near no city capable of providing them with any entertainment, amusement, religious guidance, or so much as a desk on which to write.

"This appeal is a major challenge to the whole people. If the Government should be compelled to provide these funds, the result would be governmental control of the religious activities and private lives of the youth of America—to that all Americans are unalterably opposed. I am confident the American people will demonstrate that all races, creeds, and colors are united behind the young people who have to bear the brunt of our national defense."

The United Service Organizations, headed by Walter Hoving of New York, unifies the efforts of six national agencies to aid American youth in the civilian training program. The organizations seek to serve the welfare, educational, and spiritual needs of the armed forces and workers in defense industries.

Co-operating agencies are the Young Men's Christian Association, the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the National Travelers' Aid Association.

The group plans to set up service clubs in more than 300 defense centers in the United States and its overseas military bases.

Early Rebukes Lindbergh For Hasty Release of Letter

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, said today that Charles A. Lindbergh's resignation as a reserve colonel in the Army Air Corps "leads me to wonder if he is returning his decoration to Mr. Hitler."

Mr. Early referred to an honorary award for service to aviation given Mr. Lindbergh on a visit to Germany several years ago.

The White House official also was sharp-spoken in saying that Mr. Lindbergh had released a letter to President Roosevelt for publication before it was received at the White House. Twice, he said, Mr. Lindbergh has followed that procedure.

Mr. Lindbergh's letter of resignation arrived at the White House, officials said, at about 12:30 p. m., today. It was registered and postmarked yesterday at Huntington, N. Y.

Mr. Lindbergh gave out the letter April 28 in New York, notifying the President he was resigning his commission in the Air Corps Reserve because of implications which he said the Chief Executive had made concerning his loyalty, character, and motives.

Classed With Appeasers

The resignation followed a press conference discussion in which Mr. Roosevelt had classified the flier with Civil and Revolutionary War appeasers.

Asked whether the President would consider it a loss if Mr. Lindbergh's resignation were accepted, Mr. Early said the answer would be provided when and if action on the resignation was taken by the War Department.

Reporters said this opened up a "nice question" of whether the resignation should be accepted since it might open the gate for conscientious objectors to protest against any service to their Government. Mr. Lindbergh, it was noted, would have no duties to perform in wartime.

"The President," Mr. Early commented, "indicated he wouldn't have any duties if he continued to hold his commission. Now there is a commission someone else can have."

Printed Before Receipt

Mr. Early said that while the newspapers printed Mr. Lindbergh's letter of resignation, "it has not yet been received" at the White House.

He then related that during a controversy over the cancellation of air-mail contracts and the carrying of air mail by the Army in 1934, Mr. Lindbergh had sent a telegram to the President on a Sunday afternoon. He said it was printed in Monday morning papers but did not get to the President until 10 a. m. on Monday.

"Is that pulled on the White House often?" a reporter inquired.

"Twice by Lindbergh," Mr. Early answered.

In 1934, Mr. Lindbergh assailed the President's action on cancelling private air-mail contracts and putting the mail in Army planes, on grounds it would be harmful to American aviation.

Mr. Lindbergh's action in releasing his telegram brought a rebuke at the time from a presidential secretary.

Landlord Convicted in Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—First landlord ever convicted in New York of manslaughter because some of his tenants were burned in a firetrap tenement, Leo J. Alexander faced three to six years in Sing Sing prison today under sentence fixed by Judge John J. Freschi in General Sessions on the plea of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey.

The building at 15 and 17 Doyers Street, Chinatown, originally a factory, was part of the estate Mr. Alexander inherited as co-heir from his Civil War veteran father, Jastrow Alexander. When flames swept it on the early morning of June 21, 1939, seven of the 53 Chinese asleep in it were fatally burned.

The Alexander conviction already has had a salutary effect on other owners of such tenements, Mr. Dewey told the court, as showing the enforceability of the 1934 multiple dwelling law requiring fire escapes, fire retarding of hallways, metal doors and other safety measures in old law dwellings. Since the passage of the law itself, he added, the number of Manhattan slum buildings having these hazards had been reduced from 67,000 to 750, although 45,000 converted dwellings, housing 1,250,000 persons are still in the firetrap category which caused more than 1,600 fatalities here between 1901 and 1938.

Judge Freschi's response to the plea by Alexander's counsel that imprisonment would not serve any useful purpose in view of the proved impact of the law was that "it would be a mockery on justice not to send him to prison."

The court granted the request for a certificate of reasonable doubt to allow an appeal, permitting the defendant to remain free in $500 bail.

Defense Strikes

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Declaring that the United States was "next on call" in a spreading world chaos, Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas told the House yesterday that "step by step, we are walking in the footsteps of France."

"If men, and factories, realized the danger, they wouldn't interfere with our defense program," Mr. Sumners said.

He asserted that the Nation had lost 5,625,069 man-hours of work through strikes in the first 17 days of this month and he called upon Congress to act to prevent stoppages in the preparedness program "if the executive branch of the Government can't get the job done."

"We ought not to put uniforms on the backs of our boys if we can't put guns in their hands," he shouted.

Members of the House rose and applauded the Texan as he concluded an hour-long address.

G. E. Pay Boost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—More than 75,000 workers in the major plants of the General Electric Company will receive a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to April 7, according to an agreement reached between the company and the United Electric, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate.

The agreement, including provisions for double time instead of time and a half for work on specified holidays and on Sundays, goes now to local unions for ratification. Plants affected are at Schenectady, N. Y., Lynn, Mass., Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Conn., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

Nazis Close Oslo Clinics

OSLO, Norway, via Berlin, April 29 (AP)—All offices established in Norway before the German occupation for advising women on propagation and birth control have been closed by police.

Gimbels to Sell Mackay Art Items

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Most of the art collection of the late Clarence H. Mackay and works of art from several English collections, will be offered for sale to the public at Gimbel Brothers department store beginning on May 5. These objets d'arte will take their place in the store beside remaining items from the collection of William Randolph Hearst, which has been on sale since January.

Among items from the Mackay collection are furnishings, paintings, etchings, mezzotints, aquatints, Currier & Ives prints, rare rugs, arms and armor, stained glass, hangings, fabrics, vestments, and other rarities. Prices will range, according to announcement, from $1.98 for an eighteenth century sword to $19,500 for a seventeenth century Indo-Persian rug from Lahore palace.

The English art objects are being disposed of to obtain funds for the British Government, according to announcement, and include old silver, eighteenth century furniture, china, glassware, paintings and antique jewelry.

Draft Law to Stand For Present, Army Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 29

Straight from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, a House appropriations subcommittee learned that the War Department has no present intention of asking Congress to change the 21-35 draft age, or extend the one-year training period for selectees.

Chairman J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania of the War Department Appropriations Subcommittee disclosed this testimony which he said General Marshall had given in a brief discussion of the operation of the selective service law.

Steubenville in Stew Over Mixed Clock Times

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, April 29 (AP)—Steubenville's 37,586 residents are in a squirrely-whirl over the time today.

Most of the merchants have adopted Daylight Saving Time. The residential section is sticking to Eastern Standard figures.

The factories have moved clocks ahead an hour, but schools, theaters and small business houses have refused to tinker with their timepieces.

Washington Sideglances

Officialdom's eyebrows arch when Morgenthau would cut spending for non-defense among some of New Deal's 'pets'—Capital and labor see Washington sights side by side in a bus.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Where It Hurts: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, had a sly gleam in his eye when he recommended cuts in nondefense spending to the House Ways and Means Committee and then replied, when Representatives asked where the cuts could be made:

"Farm appropriations, CCC camps, National Youth Administration and public roads."

Those are the fields in which Congress has consistenly enlarged the appropriations recommended by the Tresaury.

Jolly Good Fellows: Worthy of special notice in the tide of labor disputes was that between representatives of the Minneapolis Moline Power Implement Company and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union who came down to Washington last week at the call of the National Defense Mediation Board.

After talking their grievances over on the train and in a hotel room the two groups went to the Mediation Board and signed a memorandum saying the strike affecting more than 2,000 workers had been called off.

Then the President of the company chartered a sightseeing bus and took the whole crowd for a tour of the Capital's historic points. The labor leaders furnished the refreshments.

Old Friends: President Roosevelt denied last week that he was mixing into local Texas politics when he described Representative Lyndon B. Johnson, candidate for Senator to succeed Morris Sheppard, as a very close and old friend.

The President's close and old friend is just 32 years old. Before he came to Congress in 1937, he was State Director of the National Youth Administration.

Civilized War: A new War Department ruling forbids the use of uniform insignia containing anything of a "sordid, malign or malevolent character implying animosity or partiality towards any nation or group of nations or people."

"Only when the insignia and mottoes are of an idealistic or exalted nature will they be permitted," says the order.

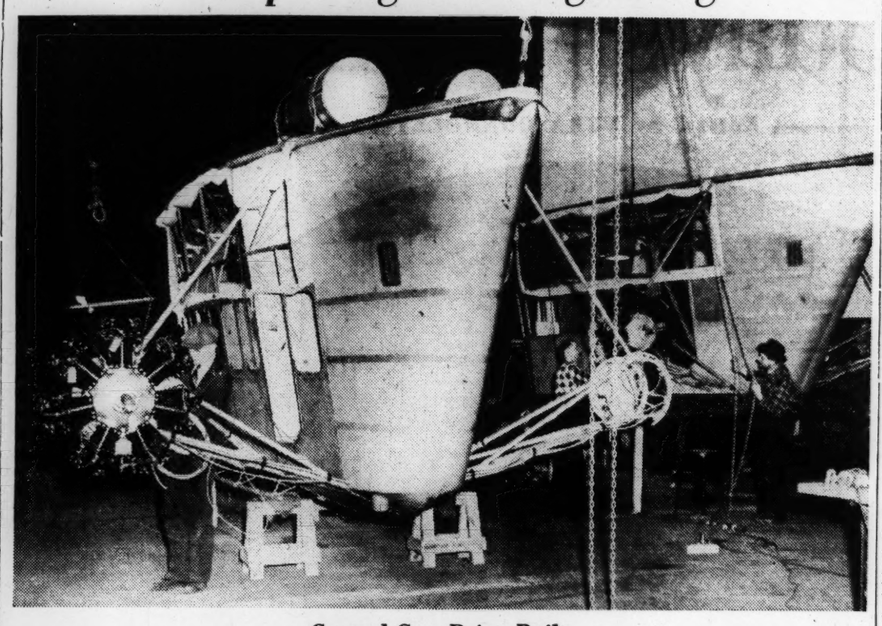
Exempted from the ruling will be the insignia painted on planes by air squadrons which range all the way from Mickey Mouse to skull and cross-bones.

Dollar Diplomats: In place of "dollar diplomacy" in Latin America, the United States now has "dollar-a-year diplomacy."

Now attached to Nelson A. Rockefeller's office for Co-ordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American republics are approximately 50 men who draw salaries of $1 a year.

One the Photographers Missed: "Barney" Baruch listening to gesticulating "Tommy" Corcoran on a bench among the pigeon-feeders in Lafayette Park yesterday afternoon.

Blimp Program Progressing



Control Cars Being Built

Motor installations are shown in progress on the control cars of two blimps being built in the giant airship dock of the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, Akron, Ohio. These are part of a group of 36 such ships ordered under the national defense program for coastal patrol and lighter-than-air training.

Radio Device Forecasts Safer Flying

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Yachtsmen know of harbors with tricky entrances whose navigation require the helmsman to take his bearings not only upon lights or objects forward but also upon lights and objects aft. Thus they may know that they are "on course" despite drift caused by winds and tide.

This principle of navigation by forward and rear bearings may be applied shortly to the network of commercial airways in the United States thus expanding their usefulness greatly. An application of known principles, the device, called a "dual automatic azimuthal bearing indicator," virtually creates airways within the plane itself without disturbing the physical setup of existing radio airways ranges.

Aboard a Douglas DC-3 transport of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, a typical air line plane, the bearing indicator is being given an 11,000-mile demonstration flight across the country to acquaint air line operators and executives with its merit.

In charge of the demonstration and all other specialized equipment aboard the plane is Reeder G. Nichols, Chief of the Radio Section in the Air Carrier Division of the CAA. Piloting the Douglas plane is George S. Cassady, Chief Operations Section, with W. W. Scott, air carrier inspector, as co-pilot. During the flight aircraft and air line executives and officials will join to receive demonstrations of the equipment in flight.

Concentric Needles

According to Mr. Nichols, the dual azimuthal bearing indicator is tuned separately to any two stations within its range, stations not necessarily connected by direct signal. The bearings are indicated on a single scale by means of concentric red and green needles. In operation, he said, it is possible to tune in a station ahead of the flight on one direction finder and a station aft on the second unit, with the relative bearings indicated by the two colored needles.

Thus, in flying a straight route between two stations, not served directly by radio range course, the plane's position is indicated graphically by the two needles which, with the plane on course, will be separated by 180 degrees, or virtually in a line. Should the aircraft deviate from a straight line between the two stations, the fact is instantly disclosed by the tendency of the needles to get out of a straight line.

Development of satisfactory procedures utilizing this equipment will permit instrument navigation over many routes now restricted to visual contact opertaions, Mr. Nichols said. Many other useful navigation problems involving tri-angulation on off-line flying also are possible, he said.

New Air Generation

A young American generation, on account of international air transport, is growing up on the atolls and islands in the Pacific which are the bases of Pan American Airways services to the Orient and New Zealand.

The first child on Canton Island, first stop out of Hawaii on Pan American's New Zealand service, was born three months ago to Mr. and Mrs. Harold K. Graves. He is Scott Alan Graves, and his father is manager of the Canton Island airport. He is the fifteenth child in a group of children who are seven years of age or younger on the islands, according to New Horizons, company magazine. The arrival of Scott Alan at Canton Island from Hawaii, where he was born, was an exciting incident in the development of an American community on this coral atoll in Oceania.

When stations such as Midway, Wake, and Canton were established they were strictly male colonies. Pioneering labor of the most arduous sort was required to convert them into airways stations. The builders dwelt in tents and crude shelters. Later stations, airplane anchorages, airway inns, recreation halls, and playgrounds were built. In cases where the rainfall was too small or the soil not good, hydroponic, or soilless, gardens were developed. At this stage a femine touch was needed, and hence company rules were amended to permit wives to accompany husbands into this special service.

According to New Horizons, the first trans-Pacific Clipper service baby was Jeanne Elizabeth Branch, daughter of William Branch. Jeanne was born in Honolulu, in December, 1939, and lived on Midway with her parents during 1940 when Mr. Branch's tour of duty at Midway was completed.

High Camp Costs Laid To Army Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29 — The difficulty of reconciling the plans of the military authorities and those of the architects and engineers in charge of Army camp construction was underlined today in hearings before the special Senate Committee Investigating National Defense.

The refusal of the Army to accept some of the recommendations of the civilian architects and engineers is said to be the basis for a considerable portion of the rise in camp construction costs over the original estimates.

Taking up the case of Fort George Meade, Md., W. C. Roberts, civilian project engineer, said that the final cost of the camp would probably reach $21,000,000 in contrast to the $10,362,000 named in the original estimate and its supplements. Although admitting that winter work, changes in specifications and unforeseen difficulties had contributed materially to this doubling of the cost, Mr. Roberts said that a good deal of it came from the Army's refusal to accept civilian recommendations as to the location of buildings and facilities.

Mr. Roberts said that the architects had wished to place the fort hospital in an area near the location of the World War camp, but that the military authorities had ordered it constructed in an area of the reservation which was hilly and which had neither adequate drainage possibilities nor roads over which to truck the building material.

The witness told the Committee that the sites chosen by the military had also materially lengthened the time necessary to complete the fort.

He added, however, that the Army had made its decision on tactical and military grounds, saying that construction of some of the units in the sites chosen by the architects would interfere with the training of the selectees.

This explanation was seconded by Maj. Gen. John Kelley Parsons, who, until last October, was in charge of the Third Corps Area and who made the final decision as to the placing of the buildings at Fort Meade.

Price Fixing Legislation to Be Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—New Defense measures came to the fore on a variety of fronts in the Capital today.

Perhaps the most significant was the practical admission by the Administration that it lacks adequate legislation authority for its vigorous emergency price-fixing policies and the hurried action which was begun this morning to repair this deficiency.

Following a conference which Leon Henderson, new Director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, requested with President Roosevelt, it became known that new legislation will be immediately sought.

This decision obviously comes in response to the stout criticism with which Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio greeted the recent price-fixing orders affecting the bituminous and steel industries and initiated by Mr. Henderson soon after his appointment.

Senator Taft's Position

It was Senator Taft's position that these orders were "absolutely illegal and that while he favored widespread price control under careful statutory limitation, Mr. Henderson's peremptory order was a "usurpation of authority which lies only in Congress."

It is now evident that the Administration is turning to Congress to obtain that authority.

In the meantime other defense measures are in progress. Further aid to both Britain and China gained new impetus.

Reliable reports forecast further transfers of armed American naval vessels to the British flag. First hint of a new step in this direction came today from the United States Coast Guard Magazine, an unofficial but highly informed publication which circulates widely among Coast Guard personnel.

"The Navy," it remarked significantly, "is now building several hundred fast patrol craft for shipment to England and it is believed that these vessels can be produced in sufficient numbers to satisfy Britain's needs. If, however, there should be any delay in Navy production, it would not be entirely out of the question to transfer to England the vessels now on the ways of the Wheeler plant."

The Wheeler Shipyard at New York is understood to be building some 40 small cutters designed for special Coast Guard service.

China Aid Discussed

Further assistance to China was discussed by President Roosevelt and Dr. Quo Tai-Chi when the new Chinese Foreign Minister called at the White House to see Mr. Roosevelt before departing for Chungking.

Following an earlier conference with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Dr. Quo predicted that Great Britain can stand off any invasion attempt and that the crucial struggle of the war will be the Battle of the Atlantic.

He also declared that China can likewise resist any further inroads on her territory. He said Chinese morale was never higher.

Dr. Quo expressed the view that the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Treaty is less important than it seemed at first, revealing that reassurances have been received from Moscow that it will not alter the Russian attitude toward China.

Representative James G. Scrugham (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Naval Appropriations Subcommittee, urged Congress today to "act vigorously" at once toward establishing a unified command of the Army and Navy Air Forces, complaining that lessons of the European war are being disregarded.

Mr. Scrugham submitted a report in connection with the Navy appropriation bill, listing conclusions he reached after inspecting the Air Force establishments.

Scrugham's Criticism

"Naval airplanes in particular are evidently considered only as an adjunct to the surface ships, and present training and tactics of naval aviators tend largely toward protection of the fleet," Mr. Scrugham said of the present U. S. policy.

"We are in entire agreement that both Navy and Army, as now constituted, should have the necessary airplanes to accomplish their missions, but daily it becomes more obvious that we are sadly lacking in the unified fighting force possessed by Germany."

Representative Scrugham said the importance of air supremacy was realized by the country generally, "except by leaders in the Army and Navy who still think in terms of the last war."

"Today the reasons for unified air organization have increased tenfold," he said, "but the powers of the dead hands of intrenched bureaucracy have likewise multiplied and constitute a formidable opposition." The "story of duplications of air authority," he said, "is everywhere the same, from Hawaii to Puerto Rico, from Alaska to Virgin Islands."

While final decisions are still to be made, evidence develops that the Administration is considering new economic measures against the Axis, not the least of which may be an early executive order freezing all German and Italian assets in the United States. The stoppage of all American oil shipments to Japan is also in prospect. This and other matters were canvassed by the President and Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, this morning.

A minority report of the House Naval Affairs Committee released today, charges that the Vinson compulsory mediation bill would abrogate the right to strike, foment discontent among labor, and pave the way for establishment of "company gestapos."

The report was released by its author, Representative Warren G. Magnuson, (D) of Washington, before the bill was scheduled to get a major Congressional test. The House Rules Committee, by previous agreement, votes in executive session today on whether to send the bill to the House floor for debate or to pigeon-hole it.

Education Grants Urged

Lt. Col. Frank McSherry, Assistant Federal Security Administrator, recommended to a Senate Education and Labor subcommittee that it approve a bill to increase vocational grants to the States in order to prevent "serious delays" in the defense program.

Colonel McSherry urged passage of the Thomas-Harrison bill which would authorize the Federal Government to pay an additional $300,000,000 to States for educational purposes.

Representative Earl Wilson (R) of Indiana, another witness, pointed out that the new ordnance plant at Charleston, Ind., in which 9,500 workmen will be employed, has tripled the need for school facilities in the area.

Draft Revisions Considered

Representative Sam Rayburn (D), of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, announced that Selective Service law revisions now being considered would permit eligible young men to take a year's Army training any time between the ages of 18 and 23.

Mr. Rayburn said there were no definite plans on when the Conscription Act might be so revised but indicated that Congressional leaders were studying these proposals with a view to putting selective military training on a long-range permanent basis.

He explained the impression in many Congressional circles had been that the Administration would propose amendments to the law that would take all eligible young men as soon as they passed their eighteenth birthday.

On the contrary, Mr. Rayburn pointed out, the plan was to give all American youths who passed physical requirements and were not absolutely essential to the support of families, a year of military training.

It would be optional to each individual which of the five years between his eighteenth and twenty-third birthday he would spend in training, thereby permitting all young men who had the opportunity to finish college if they desired before taking the training.

The House Rules Committee approved for House consideration the legislation giving the President authority to commandeer foreign ships in U. S. ports. Three hours' general debate is provided in the rule.

Senator Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to prohibit aliens from owning, buying, or selling arms, ammunition, or weapons of war, under penalty of a maximum $10,000 fine.

Conferences with defense officials dominated the President's day. Besides seeing the Chinese Foreign Minister, and Mr. Welles, and Mr. Henderson, Mr. Roosevelt conferred with William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, and Dr. Harry A. Millis, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. The President had his usual Tuesday luncheon engagement with Bernard Baruch, head of the War Industries Board in the World War.

GARDENING

A Garden Planned for Busy People

Too busy to have a garden? Yet, you know it would be very pleasant. Why not have one then that will pretty much look after itself. It can be done. And here is how:

First, it is important that everything be as simple as possible, including simplicity of design as well as in planting. Borders should be of regular shape so as to eliminate all unnecessary work in their upkeep, paths or walks should be so constructed that time will not be consumed in keeping them in usable condition, and plants that need little, if any, after care will be needed. One is apt to think that plants of that kind are not to be found; but experienced gardeners have found a host of kinds which will almost look after themselves.

To build a garden that is going to be permanent and which, at the same time, is not going to be a burden, one has to start with a fertile soil. Before a plant is set, the borders and beds should, therefore, be deeply dug, enriching the soil with humus in the form of well-rotted manure, leafmold, or sweet peat moss. This humus not only supplies food for the plants but also serves as a reservoir for moisture, eliminating the need of watering during dry weather. A soil prepared in that way will need little attention for years, except an occasional top-dressing with manure or leafmold and perhaps a little commercial fertilizer when plant growth indicates the need for additional fertility.

Plant Must Be Hardy

A plant to fit into a scheme, as has been outlined, must be able to stand up under all kinds of adverse weather, such as heat and cold, much moisture and the lack of it. Most important of all, it must stay where it is put, so frequent divisions and resetting will be unnecessary. Fortunately, a large number of really good plants meet these rigid requirements.

For the back of the busy man's border one may choose from a number of tall-growing plants. There could be placed the indestructible Gay Feathers (Liatris of the catalogues), with their lovely two-to-four-foot wands of white or purple flowers in August and later. Gas Plants (Dictamnus), in white and rose-colored flowers, make splendid background subjects for June and July flowering, reaching a height of two feet or slightly more. The perennial baby's-breath (Gypsophila) because of its airy, graceful growth, is good for many associations here, including the background, where its small white flowers in summer give it special value. The Rocky Mountain sage (Salvia azurea), a three-foot plant with a profusion of sky-blue flowers during August and September, would make a perfect companion for other tall flowers at the back of the planting, and the False Indigo (Baptisia australis) offers dark blue, pea-shaped flowers for the June scene. The latter gets about two feet tall, and has lovely foliage throughout the open season.

For middle positions in the garden one has a wide choice of plants which are able to take care of themselves year after year. Here one could place the Thrifts and especially the ones known in nurseries as Armeria Large-flowered hybrids. These have large heads of flowers in various colors, ranging from white through pinks, mauves and kindred shades to almost purple, abundantly in late Spring and early Summer and more sparingly later, if seeds are not allowed to form. Along with the foregoing one could use the Great Sea-lavender, (Statice latifolia) with its tiny purplish flowers in heads as much as two feet across, on plants to 18 inches in height. These come in July and last through August, making it, because of an airy flowering habit and a blooming period that almost covers the summer, of more than ordinary value.

Require Little Care

Coral Bells (Heuchera) should also find a place here, not only because of their pleasing colors, (white, pink, crimson, etc.) but also for a long blooming period which usually commences in the late Spring. Their height of a foot to 18 inches well fits them for a central position in the border. Here also could be placed the Skullcap (Scutellaria), with its blue helmets on foot-tall stems during July and August. A good companion for the blue of the Skullcap is the orange of the 18-inch Butterfly Weed (Asclepias tuberosa) which blossoms at the same time. And for the front of the border one could choose from a wide range of Pinks (Dianthus), the Candytufts (Iberis), and non-spreading Stonecrops (Sedum)

All these sun-loving plants are perfectly fitted to make the busy gardener's life a more happy one, giving much for the little care required to make them happy. Further experience will reveal many others capable of holding their own in the self-running garden.—C. W. Wood

A Tuesday Feature

Wheeler Challenges President

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 29 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana last night challenged President Roosevelt to say whether he intended to authorize convoys "when you have said that convoys mean shooting and shooting means war."

"I challenge you, Mr. President, to define what you mean by all aid necessary to defeat the dictators and the aggressors," Senator Wheeler said in a speech prepared for a rally sponsored by the America First Committee.

"What do you mean, Mr. President, by a bridge of ships across the Atlantic? What do you mean . . . by the statement that American vessels would patrol the seven seas?"

He said recent newspaper dispatches from Washington indicated that "a plan to save Britain is floating around Washington," and posed the question: "Does it include patrols and convoys . . . the dispatch of American troops to Africa and Asia?"

Senator Wheeler said the American people demand "renewed assurances" from the President "that you are not going to use convoys and that you do not propose to lead us into a foreign war."

He asked the President if he would "violate the Constitution of the United States and your oath of office . . . if it is necessary to wage an undeclared war to save Britain."

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—April 29, 1941
8 P

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Anglo-French Unity Growing, Declares Eve Curie

Churchill Told Her: "I Believe in France. We Will Set Her Free." She Says French Live Only for That Day

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It lacked but two weeks of being a year from the day that Eve Curie, seated opposite me in New York in her flowered-chintz, sky-hung suite far above Central Park's toy-garden lakes, had talked about her departure for France by clipper the following morning to resume her war work in the Ministry. She had talked also of her happiness at returning, even in wartime, to her native Paris—in her own words, "A city, the grace of which I can hardly bear, each time I see it again."

And now here we sat, talking once more in an identical suite a floor below—one brief, eventful year later: a year (April 1940-April 1941) in which had occurred world crises no one living could possibly have foretold, crises changing unbelievably the familiar daily life of most of Europe. Changing, too, the brilliant Parisian world which Mademoiselle Curie knew well in her quiet Passy apartment overlooking the marronier-shaded streets where Benjamin Franklin walked so often.

Scattered far are the Parisians she knew intimately. Paul Reynaud, in whose war cabinet Eve Curie worked, is now imprisoned; many friends are in Africa where they went in the first confusion; and still others are in London where, like Mademoiselle Curie herself, they followed—in refugee freighters or tiny fishing smacks—the now exiled General Charles de Gaulle.

Should Have Defended Paris

Sitting across from Eve Curie in her chic brown crepe British-made Molyneux dress, which was but a deeper tone of her brown, topaz-flecked eyes, I tried hard to remember all the important things to ask. It seemed more like a visit to a friend who had been away; and there was so much to inquire about since last year.

What had she experienced in Paris in the final days of the Third French Republic? Where did she go after the surrender of the Pétain Government? What had she been doing in London until January of this year?

"When I went back to Paris the first of May," she said, "I went on with my work as Co-ordinator of Women's War Activities; and there I stayed until June 11th. I still believe, like many of the French people, that Paris should have been defended. It has since seemed to me remarkable that Hitler conquered a city he knew only by photographs—that he saw it for the first time when he arrived with his troops.

"Just before the Nazi entrance I went on to Tours with the French government under Pétain. And in Tours I was very glad to have for my friends both the British and American war correspondents—all of whom were extremely kind to me. They said just exactly the things I needed so badly to hear about France, and tried hard to comfort us all. Then later we went on to Bordeaux. I do not yet see how anyone could ever properly call that a French retreat; for actually both Parisians and government officials knew for a few days before the Nazi occupation that France had lost. How could any country remain at peace, with Hitler running Europe?"

She Broadcast Encouragement

From Bordeaux, Mademoiselle Curie went to London. There she served as one of the editors of the French language newspaper "France"—published by the de Gaulle government of "Free French," a paper circulated among emigrées and also by plane to America. She is tremendously grateful to General de Gaulle, whom she regards as a potentially great military leader; for she thinks "France would have died of shame, if there had been no standard-bearer."

While working with the "Free French Forces" in London, Eve Curie frequently broadcast, in French, authentic war news encouraging her listeners in occupied and unoccupied zones to hope for an Allied victory which would liberate France. Because she knew that those who listened to any British broadcasts did so with dangerous risk, (although she says everyone who possibly can, does listen), she learned to choose journalistic values, to speak more concisely than ever. Not one second of precious time must be used for anything but the most essential facts needed to bolster their morale. "I tried not to be 'preachy' or as you say 'flowery'; but to give only such facts as: 'I am speaking to you from London. Although you may read tonight, in Nazi-controlled newspapers in Paris, that the British are on the point of surrender—they are far from it. The British are holding up admirably.

A striking camera study of Eve Curie, daughter and biographer of her famous mother, Marie Curie. Mademoiselle Curie, who is now lecturing in the United States, declared in an exclusive interview for The Christian Science Monitor, "Although there is nothing which can properly be described as a definitely organized underground movement either in France or in other Nazi-dominated countries, yet Frenchmen are finding Hitler domination increasingly difficult to bear. At first, just after the collapse, the French people were confused. Now, as individuals, they are eager to do what they can to aid the British. The tragic thing is—there is so little they can do."

The situation is undoubtedly grave. But it can be borne and coped with. Here is what I see from my window in the hotel. Here is what I saw yesterday during the bombing. Here is what I was told a half hour ago.' "

Anglo-French Sentiment Stronger

From her window on the seventh floor of her London hotel, Miss Curie saw many attacks, including the heavy fire raid of December 29th; but she will not forget that, despite such heavy bombing, when she rang for her breakfast next morning the same waiter appeared with his customary cheerful greeting. Even her newspaper was in its usual place. And never will she forget the determined courage of British women in endeavoring to keep up both their own morale and the spirit of their homes.

It is Mademoiselle Curie's personal opinion that Anglo-French sentiment is much stronger in France today, especially in the occupied zone, than it was several months ago. From many sources she has received information indicating that though there is nothing which can properly be described as a definitely organized underground movement either in France or in other Nazi-occupied countries (so far as she knows), yet Frenchmen are finding Hitler domination increasingly difficult to bear.

"At first, just after the collapse, French people were confused. They did not know what to think. They heard so many conflicting stories, and they had never thought that the war might go on indefinitely. Now, as individuals, they are eager to do what they can to aid the British, because they realize that this is the only way France can be free again. But of course, the tragic thing is that there is little they can do.

"Winston Churchill told me himself, in London, with tears in his eyes," said Eve Curie: "'I believe in France. We will set her free.' Now ninety per cent of the French people are living only for that day."

Currently, Mademoiselle Curie is in the United States lecturing on events as she saw them in France in the last days preceding Nazi occupation, and on what she has since witnessed of England's heroic defense.

Loves Friendliness of Americans

Eve Curie loves America and Americans. And she declares that a lecture tour from New York to Seattle is the most delightful way of getting to know them both better. She observed: "I think there has always been a second string pulling me to your country. And if I were to go about the United States just as a tourist, how should I know the people to ask to meet? But as a lecturer, one comes in contact with the most stimulating and active persons in each place."

Accustomed to European reserve, it never fails to be a charming surprise to her to discover that the "strangers" she encounters in America, can, in the space of an hour or two, become suddenly her friends. "It was not so at home," she said. "Friendship moved slowly there."

Certain it seems that the disaster to her beloved land, while it shook her heart, cannot shake her belief in the permanence, the enduring solidity of the deep and great things of France. For when we spoke of Paris, she remarked: "Because France is now not free, I feel more bound to her than at any time in my life. So many Frenchmen I have seen in America have said the same thing. One never becomes completely loosed from things one loved as a child. Paris is like somebody you knew and loved—like your mother. You may go somewhere else on a holiday without her; but she is always there in the back of your mind and heart."

And like her famous mother, Madame Curie, discoverer of radium, who knew no personal fear except that of possible failure of her cherished experiments—Eve faces future difficulties with tremendous courage, spiritual honesty, and sincerity.

This is the first of two articles on Eve Curie. The second will appear on Friday of this week.

Whole Town Has Share in This 'War Relief Project'

Summit, New Jersey, Found Way to Enlist Co-operation Of All in Local Work for War Refugees

By Elizabeth King

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One swallow does not make a summer, nor does the work of one individual constitute the relief program of any community. It takes one and one and one to make a community. Similarly, it takes the work of each one to swing any successful community project. At least, this has been the experience of Summit, New Jersey—an American town, of about 18,000 inhabitants.

The project didn't start with a great show—a big public drive for workers and funds. As the "moving spirit" expressed it, "All you need to do is to open your doors and give people a chance to help."

The Summit project grew from the idea of one woman, Mrs. John Curtis, who began by sewing at home for the European refugees. When she had refurbished all the discarded clothes and blankets of her family and her friends, she asked the local newspaper to insert a small notice for more clothes and blankets to make ready. The result was a deluge. Then she called on three of her friends, and together they formed a committee.

One of the local chain stores had vacated a shop on which the lease had two more months to run. This was offered to the committee. And when the two months were up, the owner permitted the committee to stay on, rent free. A sign was put up that read, "Refugee Work Room." And people began to come in to see what it was all about.

Shelving was the first need. A carpenter saw that, gave the lumber, and made a half dozen sets of shelves to hold the workroom's materials. To make the shop clean and bright, a hardware dealer donated the necessary paint; and volunteers did the painting.

Later a plumber, looking over the shop, suggested that lengths of iron pipe fastened between the sets of shelves would be useful to hang heavy things, and promptly brought and installed the lengths of pipe.

Dry Cleaners Volunteered Services

Usually the discarded clothing is sent in already cleaned, but not always. After the first batch of uncleaned clothes had come, Mrs. Curtis stopped in to see her cleaner and explain the situation. Later he came over to pick up the things. She gave him only the two or three dresses that needed cleaning the most. "Is that all that needs cleaning?" he asked. She said no, they had a lot, but didn't want to impose. He looked very serious and said, "Remember that the sky's the limit. Never mention imposing and never thank me. This is a privilege." Soon other cleaners were offering their services. Now there are three laundries and five cleaners that do the work as their share of war relief.

One of the greatest needs is for layettes for infants born in war areas. For this purpose the dime store has given dozens of wash cloths and hundreds of bunches of safety pins. And every drug store in town has sent in soap and baby powder.

But the tradespeople are not the only ones who are making the venture a success. Without the workers themselves, the crates could never be filled. Two ladies who were once the fashionable dressmakers of Summit, but who have since retired, spend most of their days doing the fine finishing. The school children, both boys and girls, sort the shoes. Those that are ready to be shipped are polished and fitted with new lacings. The ones with good uppers but worn soles go to cobblers who have donated their services.

One day a woman came into the shop and explained that she was employed by a local tailor and had half an hour for lunch, but only needed ten minutes. She suggested that if there were garments cut and pinned, she would like to spend her extra twenty minutes every day stitching.

Much Is Donated

The most fashionable dress-designer in town, a refugee from Austria, comes in two or three nights a week, and cuts the specially nice things that need a skilled hand.

Donations of money received by the committee are used to buy at wholesale rates, the flannelette for the layettes and the yarn for knitting. The money is used also to buy bolts of warm woolen materials from which to make costumes for girls from 6 to 12 years.

Beside the woolens, the workroom has other new material to use. This comes from friends who are connected with the textile industry.

The arrangement of the workroom has been carefully planned to make "self-service" as simple as possible. It is arranged with an aisle down the center and long tables on both sides. One of the tables holds trimmings, buttons, ribbons, etc.; another holds odds and ends of yarn; others hold cut baby things to be taken out and sewn, children's garments pinned, ready for stitching, quilts ready to have edges finished. And of course there is one table for cutting.

The committee sends its filled crates directly to the Committee of Mercy in New York, for which the Society of Friends acts as distributing agent. Though the blockade has now made distribution impossible, the work has continued. When hostilities do cease, the need for every kind and condition of clothing will be so great that the stock on hand will be invaluable.

Anna Lord Strauss Calls Upon Women to Build Morale

By Clarissa Lorenz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I sought out Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President of the New York League of Women Voters, and asked for her views on what American women can do in the present crisis. As a great-granddaughter of Lucretia Mott, pioneer suffragist, Miss Strauss's leadership in the field of the voter's education seems both logical and significant.

"I am a great believer in preparedness," she said, "and I think every woman should carry her share of responsibility. But my definition of preparedness is not entirely the generally accepted one. I believe that we must prepare by strengthening the moral fiber in this country. We must all take more interest in government, local, state, and national. It is our government, run by representatives whom we elect. And it is just as strong—or as weak—as we its citizens allow it to be.

"We must become more unified," she went on earnestly. "Many of the countries in Europe were beaten because of the lack of an active unifying force. Knitting, making bandages, and similar work are important, particularly as an emotional outlet, but without an active belief in democracy, all the preparedness in the world will be useless.

"I think that this country should do all in its power to aid Great Britain," Miss Strauss said with conviction. "We should bend our energies to delivering to her the supplies she needs."

Miss Strauss herself has done volunteer service with the Red Cross and the New York State Department of Labor. She has served in several Government agencies. While chairman of the Consumer Section of the N. Y. State League's Department of Government and Economic Welfare, she had charge of the work for the amendment to the Food and Drug Act to increase consumer protection by the inclusion of cosmetics and advertising.

"Do you think that women can have influence as peacemakers?" I asked.

"I do indeed," she replied. "They have worked hard for peace ever since the last war, and they're still doing so But in dealing with Hitler, you can't make much progress. All you can do is to continue to perfect plans for the future after he is beaten.

"There is a need now," she concluded, "for tremendous readjustment, in which the best efforts of industry, labor, and government will be needed. Women have always found it more difficult than men to get jobs, but with expansion due to war orders, women will be needed more and more."

'For Happiness, Keep Busy'—Urges Baroness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Laguna Beach, Calif.

To be suddenly thrown out on the world when you are fifty with the knowledge that from then on you'll have to make your own way, is a jolting experience. But the Baroness Lucienne de St. Mart met that experience 25 years ago without loss of her joie de vivre. Today, friends pay tribute to her contentment, while she, observing the many people of her age who come to live in California, asks "Why do they frown?"

"There shouldn't be an unhappy person out here," she told the writer. "In this country people say they're starved when they return from an automobile drive. What do they know about starvation? I've lived on one herring for three days! Here, people have good food, warm sunshine, and pleasant companionship, but they need to share my secret—for happiness, we must occupy our hands. Those who don't have to work for a living as I do, can do something for others," she suggested. "They can make scrapbooks for children: sew for war relief; help the shut-ins. Why, one day when I got to thinking about shut-ins, I wrote up to Los Angeles. Now, when any of them wants a flower picture, I paint him one and send it on with my compliments.

Paints Dogs and Flowers

Nearing 75, the Baroness sits at her easel from five to six hours a day, and is rated one of the best dog portrait painters in the United States. Flowers come a close second, and her work sells steadily for household decoration. With only the occasional help of a cleaning woman, she cares for her home at the corner of Cliff Drive and Rosa Bonheur St. (entirely coincidental), and for exercise walks daily down the steep hill into town.

As we sat in her living room talking about a forthcoming exhibit of her paintings to be held in Los Angeles, she told me of her escape from Russia in 1919. She had lived on in St. Petersburg after the passing of her husband, who was also a French citizen. As a widow of means she could indulge her childhood talent for painting. She had just been commissioned to do a miniature of the Czarevitch when the Revolution interrupted. After one week's imprisonment, she was released, and with her daughter she made her way homeward through Stockholm and London, minus baggage, of course.

"When I arrived in Paris, I had only two thousand francs," she told me, "and no one has given me a penny since."

"But how did you find work, Baroness?" I questioned her.

Painted Dresses and Hats

"I went right to Lanvin's and Molyneux' and began to paint flowers on dresses for them. When I accumulated enough money to take my daughter and myself to New York, where my son was, we left. My memory of New York, however, is of nothing but work. For years I painted dresses and more dresses, and then hats by the hundreds. Once I painted a dress for Ann Harding, but I do not remember who all the others were for. Finally I saved up enough money to drop commercial work and begin again painting dogs and flowers. From New York, I went to New Orleans but I did not care for the climate there, so I came out here. My daughter married in the East and my son is now in your army."

The Baroness' father, Louis Lemercier de Neuville, was a close friend of Alexander Dumas and Alphonse Daudet. She has, however, no desire to return to Paris, as even on her return from Russia it had undergone great changes.

"It was no longer French," she commented. "There were people from everywhere—one heard many tongues. Today it is even worse. Besides, I am the last of my family."

We did not dwell on the subject. The Baroness has little interest in politics.

"It's always words, words—too many words," she remarked. "When I am through work, I need diversion, and for that I read mystery stories."

I looked around at her paintings. On the wall was the intelligent face of a little brown dachshund, and the Baroness showed me her recent portraits of a black cocker spaniel and an alert-looking great Dane. Then she reverted to her first statement, expressing admiration for the "Youth Center" which Lillien J. Martin, retired professor from the University of Wisconsin, has founded in San Francisco. Miss Martin, now in her ninety-first year, encourages oldsters to make constructive use of their time by returning to school or blazing new trails of interest.

Activity Is Best

"I feel so sorry for people who are sorry for themselves," this white-haired, gently-wrinkled woman in her black silk work smock with its neat white collar, told me earnestly, with that slight trace of French accent which makes her reticent to meet the public. "When I found my paintings did not move, I lowered my prices," she added, "for I think activity is best even though its returns are small. It is the"—she hesitated thoughtfully—"the mainspring of our joie de vivre. I'm glad I had to find that out years ago."

"Look," she said, changing the subject, "Isn't that a beautiful view of the bay?"

It had rained the night before and the dark, heavy waves were pounding surfward. Though they looked ominous, actually they were wearing out their energy on the sands, causing no harm. Doubtless we were both thinking that they were like our experiences, not as disastrous as close proximity makes them appear. I left her watering a poinsettia plant on her porch and walked down the hill with firm step. Somehow I felt heartened, like a child whose question has been answered.

June Harrison Mayer

Have You Tried Florida Pie?

Only the simplest ingredients are required—the things you have on your shelves every day. Try this new dessert on the family and await the deserved applause.

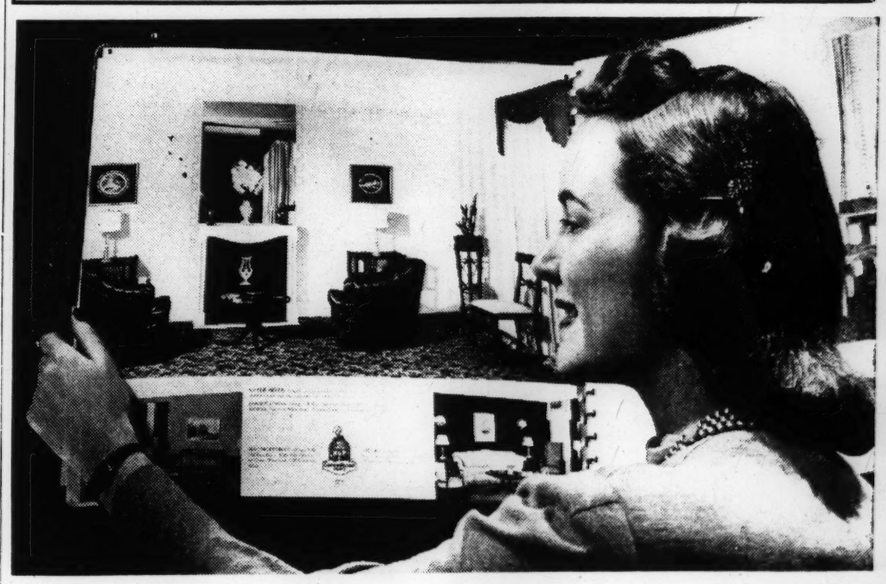
Florida Pie

½ cup cornstarch
1¼ cups sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1¾ cups boiling water
3 egg yolks
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup fresh Florida grapefruit juice
Grapefruit segments
1 teaspoon grated rind
Baked pie shell

Mix cornstarch, sugar and salt. Add boiling water, stirring to blend well. Cook for 15 minutes in double boiler, stirring until thick and smooth. Beat egg yolks slightly and pour cornstarch mixture into them slowly, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler and cook 2 minutes longer. Remove from stove and add butter, grapefruit juice and rind, stirring until well blended. Cool. Pour into center of 9-inch baked pie shell. Arrange large grapefruit segments, thick side out, in a circle on top of filling. Pile meringue in center on top of filling, leaving grapefruit segments around the edge. Put in oven just long enough to brown meringue lightly.

Meringue: Beat 3 egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add 6 tablespoons sugar, gradually, beating till stiff and glossy.

Noted Furniture Manufacturer Lauds Guide to Paint and Color



"An Invaluable Way to Visualize Paint Colors In Relationship to Furniture Colors and Styles"

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"No furniture, no matter how handsomely finished, can look its best when wall colors, which form its background, are out of harmony with its own tones," says Mr. Irwin. *"Unfortunately, it is a difficult matter to tell just how any color will harmonize with furnishings unless walls have already been painted. Because the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide shows colors as they actually appear in completely furnished rooms, I consider it an unvaluable way to visualize paint colors in their relationship to furniture colors and styles,"* he adds.

* * * * *

Homeowners, planning to paint or redecorate their homes, can now "preview" the actual true-to-life appearance of paint colors in combination with furniture, rugs, drapery or slip-cover colors. The Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide, which makes this possible, contains a remarkable collection of over 300 home and room photographs, each in full color, and each over two square feet in size.

Homes of all types, rooms of every description, are portrayed. Living rooms, bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchens, playrooms are all shown with detailed paint specifications which make it a simple matter to duplicate any of the Color Guide's hundreds of color schemes.

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Advertisement

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, April 29, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Through the Editor's Window

People Who Can Begin Over

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These days anyone's mail frequently holds stories of refugees and their plight. Many of us know refugees, or at least evacuees, personally. We have seen and talked with courageous individuals who have left behind them every material possession and started life anew,—often after a full career in some other land. Some uprooted persons adjust themselves magnificently to their own lives; others suffer at the change; some are for a time bewildered, lost. Noting them, one wonders concerning oneself how much one relies, personally, upon the environment one is used to, for a sense of security. Today we seek to strengthen our physical and moral armament. How strong as individuals is our defense in this respect?

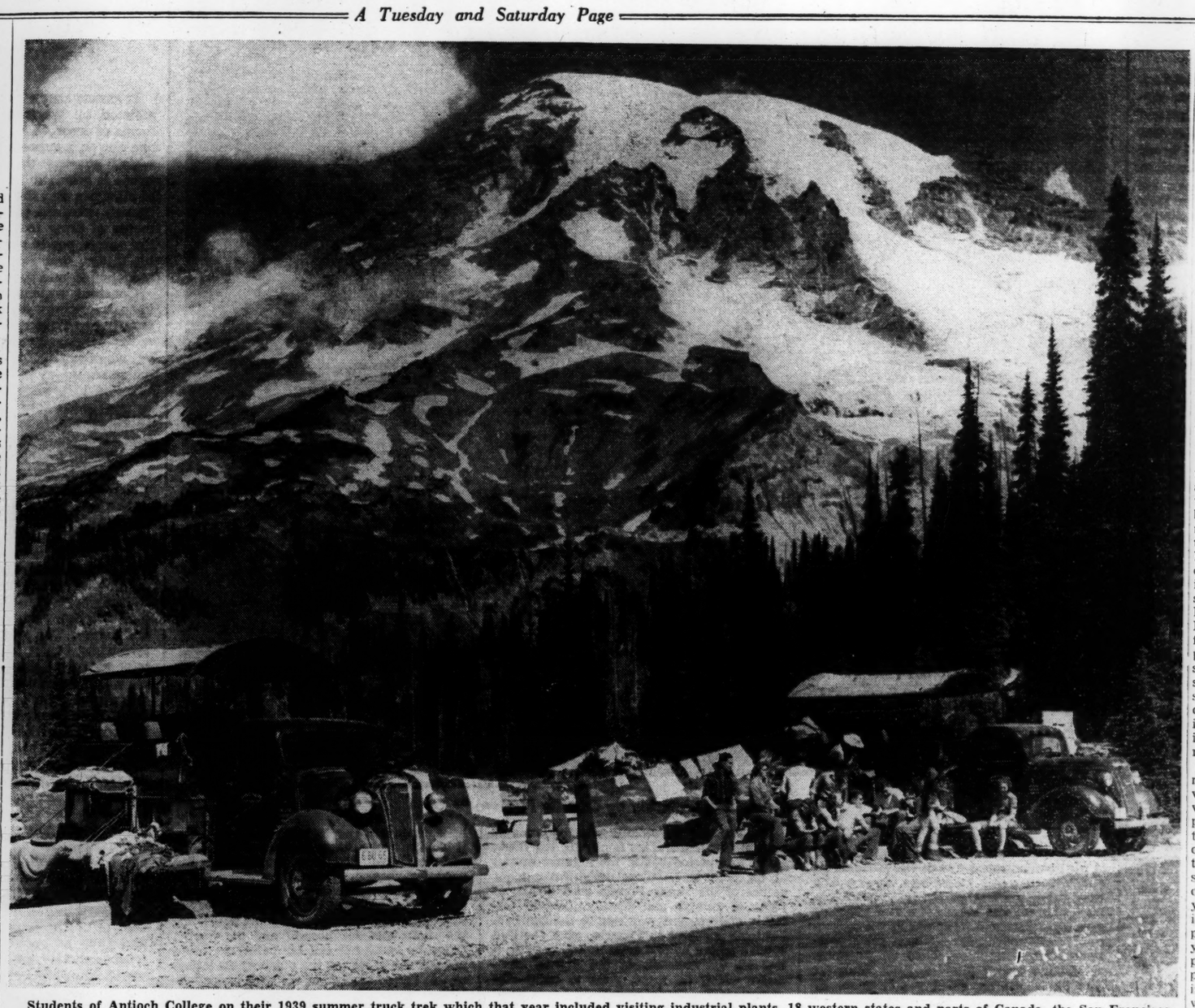
Jan Struther, discussing refugee adjustments under the title, "The Uprooted," in Current History last October, introduced this point in connection with bringing up our children. Would her own make, if necessary, good refugees, she asked herself; and decided that on the whole they would. Eager curiosity—valuable asset in anyone undergoing transplanting—had been encouraged, as had independence. They had been helped to lead their own lives and to create their own amusements with any materials at hand rather than with elaborate and expensive apparatus. Material comfort they had been taught to think of as a privilege rather than something to be taken for granted. Among their natural characteristics one of them had a fondness for making music, and could amuse himself in other ways if alone. Another made friends easily, and a third could always enjoy inanimate objects without wishing to possess them.

"Sometimes it strikes me that it is a topsy-turvy world in which parents can find themselves feeling thankful that they have helped to fit their children for an insecure nomadic life," she commented. "But at other times I have a lurking suspicion that it would be better if every human being were brought up that way."

Without expecting to become refugees we may yet gain this aspect of their experience, and ask ourselves: Are we dependent upon our surroundings for our sense of security? Must we have our meals served in certain ways, our routine uninterrupted, our setting exactly as we prefer it? Do our recreations depend upon equipment, commercial entertainment, or certain persons? Counting ourselves home-lovers, do we love our house and some square of earth instead of the spiritual reality we think we care about? And if so, are we letting our children grow up to be like this also?

Perhaps it is time to go home and change all the furniture around; to disrupt our daily schedules just to jolt ourselves out of ruts. In any case we might take a fundamental inventory of what really matters to us, how good we are at being awake to new interests, ready to accept new ways and more friends, how well we think we could carry into a new life much of what is really precious in the old at a moment's notice. People who simply must change because they are always tired of the situation they are in are not the kind who can weave a strong fabric of defense; nor are people who cannot change because they must have around them the material things they are used to. But those who can begin at any point to build worth-while lives out of their present situations whether familiar or unfamiliar, are invaluable in defending and building the civilization of any people. The democracies today need more of them.

A Tuesday Column



Students of Antioch College on their 1939 summer truck trek which that year included visiting industrial plants, 18 western states and parts of Canada, the San Francisco World's Fair, and 10 National Parks. Here the two trucks, "magic carpets" for seeing America, are parked in the camp site in Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier National Park.

Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

For some time I have been reading and thoroughly enjoying The Youth Round Table column. The letter written in by Miss H. G. B. is very interesting to me, because I am a secretary and very happy to be one; and since our Chairman hoped for a continuation of the discussion, I am glad to give my views about the matter of employment.

I never had the opportunity to go to college, and while I know little of the "leisurely world of letters," I do know something about the business world, and the joy it is to find in it not only success, but the major support for a widowed mother and family.

To begin with, a position which required one to be "just another automaton turning out so many words per minute" would hardly be interesting to any except the most lacking in imagination, ambition, or initiative. However, I believe that this type of work is the exception rather than the rule, and it certainly is a far cry from the secretarial work for which Miss H. G. B. apparently fitted herself. Even stenography is as different from secretarial work as house-painting is from art. Both demand skill, but secretarial work covers so much broader a field, is so absorbing and fascinating, such a challenge to the best of which one is capable, there is nothing about it that can be considered dull or routine.

There are interesting people to meet, gripping subjects about which one must become conversant, difficult letters to compose, important decisions to make; there are long-distance telephone calls to handle, important wires to send, personal arrangements such as theater tickets, train accommodations, etc., to make for your employer; there are stimulating discussions with your employer, in which you may express your views concerning the company policies relative to prices, or production, or distribution—all this in addition to the stenographic work. There is a definite thrill to me in typing, filing, and taking dictation, and a feeling of accomplishment when this work has been done rapidly and accurately.

However, in my opinion, it is not speed which is the paramount factor in the business world, but it is intelligence and interest in the work, and the desire for constant self-improvement. These qualities automatically increase your speed, for they improve your ability to concentrate and make it actually fun to observe your own progress.

Irrespective of the above, I am sure there are many fine positions which combine secretarial work with the scholarly pursuits which Miss H. G. B. so desires. There are such positions in universities, libraries, and similar institutions. Any architect who does much volume of business requires at least a secretary, as do authors, biographers, genealogists, etc. Once started even as a stenographer in any of these fields, one with ambition and diligence could undoubtedly forge ahead into the kind of work she most desires.

(Mrs.) L. D. I.

A Tuesday Column

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Pointers for Piano Players

24—Leisurely Pleasures for the Amateur Pianist

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I was quite impressed by a chance remark I heard recently. The speaker was emerging from a crowded concert hall where a professional pianist had displayed startling digital dexterity amid a display of violent physical exertion, out of all proportion to the musical requirements.

"Do you know, it is a great relief to be an amateur," was the remark, "and just to play for the love of the playing."

Joyful Awareness

The joyful awareness of music! That is the rich gift every amateur pianist possesses who plays for the love of the playing, and who works at personal development, not by frantic strivings to reach a pinnacle for any artificial need or purpose. Such an amateur can and does work with a leisurely pleasure at the music-making, tasting the sweets of completing some beautiful piano number without driving himself. He grows to the work, and finds his skill almost imperceptibly unfolding, just as does a flower under the warming beams of the sun.

Music is so subtle a force. Making it yourself upon some instrument does things to you. It takes you out of yourself, broadens your mental outlook, cultivates an emotional elasticity. There are so many facets to do it, it seems to reflect every mood, every color.

There are people who say they can see a definite color as they hear certain music pitches being sounded on the piano. Middle C brings to their mental vision, red. The F above (nature's pitch, it has been called) may seem yellow-green, while E brings yellow before their mind's eye. These are interesting things to investigate, for they have been mathematically measured and counted. It is cited that the same number of vibrations per second (256) producing Mid-C correspond with a similar number of light-waves producing red.

Less Self-Conscious

As you are "caught up in the rhythm of work" at your piano, thinking on such things improves the depth and delicacy of your touch. You grow more music-conscious, and less self-conscious. You become eager to share your music with your friends, to play for them, and with them generously. This is one of the luxury-privileges of the music amateur, barred to many professionals whose livelihood is in their music-making.

This NEED be the only difference between a professional and an amateur musician. "Amateur" is not a term of inferiority-opprobrium, but merely a distinction from those who earn their daily bread as professionals. There are no heights of pianistic skill and interpretative artistry which the amateur cannot attain with enough persistent study-effort and time devoted to this—a leisurely pleasure at the piano.

Why choose the piano for music study? How old is too late to start learning to make one's own music? These two questions are often put to me. My answer to the second question is—there is no age limit, particularly if the music instrument chosen be a pianoforte. I have witnessed men in their eighties successfully spending hours, modulating from chord to chord with true "architectural symmetry" and tonal joy; and women likewise.

Acquiring New Skills

May I quote from Jan Struther's "Mrs. Miniver": "The majority of grown-ups never try to acquire any new skill at all, either mental or physical, which is why they are apt to feel—and seem—old."

In concluding, may I personally add that there are a wise and ever-increasing number of grown-ups who, knowing music to be ageless, sit in leisurely communion, delightedly making music, sipping daily from this fount of eternal youth, and finding happiness therein.

This concludes this series of 24 articles which have been running on consecutive Tuesdays.

Antioch's 'Magic Carpet' Takes Students On Educational Treks

By Samuel F. Hardy

Assistant Professor of Physical Education, Antioch College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Springs, Ohio

Antioch College students have found a new way to spend their summer vacations—seeing America by truck. In the past nine years they have rolled through both Eastern and Western United States, Canada, and Mexico; and one summer a party of boys toured Europe. These hours are both educational and economical, and give the students who participate an unusual experience in social living.

The trucks in which these trips are taken are by no means ordinary trucks, but a cross between a ten-room house and a magic carpet. Antioch has two, each of which accommodates ten persons, and combines the features of a sightseeing bus, Pullman sleeper, and dining car. When rolling, the vehicle is compact enough to permit travel up to a steady 50 miles per hour. But when a camp site is chosen, the truck opens up like an umbrella.

This traveling hotel can be set up in fifteen minutes—on mountain slope, ocean beach, or city lot. All bunks, complete with spring mattresses, are attached to the truck frame, which obviates the necessity of struggling with rough ground: and if it rains or is chilly, a large waterproof tarpaulin goes over all

Some Twenty Tours So Far

Antioch has sponsored some twenty of these tours, most of them for boys or girls only, but one or two of them co-educational. On a coeducational tour, both trucks are of course employed; for other trips, usually only one truck is taken. Sometimes two tours are run in a summer, one to the East and one to the West.

These summer tours usually cover ten weeks and eight to ten thousand miles, the expense per student approximating $135 for the entire trip. The group is under the leadership of an older student or a member of the faculty, who has planned the itinerary and made all arrangements and who handles all finances on the trip and takes general responsibility en route. Work, like expenses, is shared equally, with each student expected to contribute his share.

The 1939 summer tour was coeducational, both trucks being taken and the expedition headed by a member of the faculty and his wife. The twenty students on the trip visited eighteen Western states and two provinces of Canada; went through ten national parks and twenty industrial plants; "took in" the rodeo at Cody, Wyoming, and the San Francisco World's Fair; and spent a week cruising on a sailing yacht in Puget Sound.

Last summer the trucks went separate ways. One took a group of ten boys on a ten week's tour of the Southwest—the Dakotas and California—and Mexico, under a student leader. The other carried twelve students on a study-tour, for academic credit, of two cities—Lewiston, Maine, and Anniston, Alabama. Since the latter group was coeducational, the boys camped at the truck, and the girls and the professor and his wife secured accommodations in the various towns.

In the summer of 1938, a group of ten boys, under the leadership of one of the French professors, toured England, France, Italy, and Germany. The total cost of the tour was approximately $400 per student.

With Camp Equipment

Antioch first acquired its trucks in 1931, through the Thorne-Loomis foundation, which was interested in giving young men and women opportunity to visit industries throughout the United States. A dairy of the trip is required from each student, who is also granted co-operative work credit by the College for his summer's experience. In 1937 the trucks became the outright property of the College, the Foundation buying new chassis for them and introducing various improvements. As now set up, they carry chairs, mattresses which cover the seats, kitchen equipment, a gasoline stove, an icebox, tools, and a separate locker for personal belongings of each passenger.

One of the most valuable experiences of the student, of these truck trips, is learning how to get along with people. When ten or twenty students live in close contact for ten weeks, everyone has to practice self-control and consideration for others if the harmony of the group is to be maintained. Students learn to do their share of the work and to co-operate with a group.

Besides the ten-week summer trips, Antioch students use the Thorne-Loomis trucks throughout the year, for shorter excursions ranging from a day to a week. Spring vacation usually sees a crowd of men or girls off for Tennessee, the Carolinas, and points South; sunny weekends, spring or fall, may find a group headed for one of the state parks in Ohio, Indiana, or Kentucky. In the nine years the College has had them, the trucks have traveled thousands of miles, and brought recreation and education to hundreds of Antioch College students, at astonishingly little cost.

Says Colleges Should Teach Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Obtaining credits may seem important to college students, and the collegiate registrars who handle them would probably be the last people to say they aren't necessary. But when these officials met here (April 14-17) in their annual convention, they heard one of their principal speakers point out something that is much more important. This is: being educated to the value of this democratic nation and in the need for defending it.

Of course, many professional matters were discussed. The defense program and the war have laid new problems on the registrars' desks. Shall credit be given for service in the Army and Navy, for new college courses designed especially to meet defense needs, and so on? They faced these issues and offered solutions. But the biggest question of all was put to the conference by Dr. C. S. Marsh, vice-president of the American Council on Education. Are students in the colleges learning to value their country enough to sacrifice for it?

"My own contacts with undergraduates are not numerous these days," said Dr. Marsh. "But sitting in many committees with your colleagues, I have shared their disappointment, and occasionally their distress, as they reported the undergraduates' rather slight apparent concern for the common defense and the welfare of the Nation.

"I hope these impresstons are wrong. But if they are not, then I think our higher institutions should do more than they are now doing, much more, to give undergraduates a better understanding of what it has taken in blood and treasure to make men free, to give them a deeper devotion to the present task of preserving that freedom, and a more rugged faith that we can build a better world.

"Haven't we a responsibility to help college youth to a virile faith in our American way of life, a faith that makes them want to live for their country, that makes them willing if necessary to die to save it?"

Colleges are co-operating in the national defense program much more effectively now than they did in 1917-18, Dr. Marsh declared. Planning is more effectively done by both government and the schools, he said. He credited this improvement to the daily contacts now brought about between government and education "regarding the needs of the former and the resources of the latter." New agencies have sprung up which make these contacts possible. One is the American Council on Education organized during the former World War. Then there is the new National Co-ordinating Committee on Education and Defense, comprised of some 60 national educational associations. There is also an Executive Committee which is known in another capacity as the Committee on Education of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation. This third agency issues pamphlets on current problems for use in high schools; is preparing others on pre-service education for selectees; is studying what can be done in the defense program by women colleges students; is working to improve the general training of enlisted men; and is conferring with selective service officials on their problems. Federal educational agencies, of course, are working full steam on the problems of education for the defense program.

While emphasizing the need for full co-operation with government, Dr. Marsh warned the registrars against rushing off to Washington to help their country when they might be able to do it better at their regular posts. "Think carefully before you leave the important job you now hold," he said.

Not in two generations has there been as great an interest in the improvement of higher education as there is today on the part of both layman and professional, Dr. George Alan Works, University of Chicago examiner, told the conference. One result of the critical attitude has been a swing away from excessive specialization, particularly in the junior college, and a new emphasis upon general education, he said. This is evident even in the senior college, he observed.

Now he hopes to see colleges simplify their curricula, limiting the variety of subjects offered.

"He who can make it fashionable for colleges of liberal arts to reduce their course offerings," said Dr. Works, "will confer an inestimable benefit on college students. In many undergraduate colleges there are departments with arrays of courses that would all but prevent even the hardiest of students from getting an education."

Dorothea Kahn

Home and School Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Biography as a unifying element among many specialized subjects in a compartmented form of education is discussed in a highly interesting article, The Reading of Biography, in the second series volume "Famous Americans," edited by Warren and Edna Huff, published by Charles Webb and Co., Los Angeles (list price $7.50 with 20 per cent discount to schools and libraries). This volume, following the one on "Famous Living Americans," presents biographies of Carl Sandburg, Herbert Hoover, George Washington Carver, Henry Wallace, Stephen Wise, Robert Millikan, Edgar Guest, and many others. In Dr. Harold Speight's article on The Reading of Biography is included an illuminating set of questions to aid in the study of biography. At the end of each biographical sketch, all of which, by the way, carry full-page photographs, is a list of selected books and periodical references for further reading. Each biography is written by some qualified person.

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The Home Forum

Morning in Mons

WE HAD WANTED another day in Belgium. Already, at Brussels, we felt the subtle differences between the country we had left and the city of our destination. Behind us was Holland, whose narrow streets and broad cycle paths, tiny courtyards and ultra-modern architecture, had lost their strangeness for me. Even its people I knew a little, for their readiness to assist a stranger, their hospitality, their widespread love of music, their quick skepticism.

Ahead of us, at the other end of our tickets, was Paris. Soon, in the space of a few hours' travel, it was to become more than a name, more than an unbelievable word printed on a stubby brown ticket. But somehow, after a day's stop-over in Brussels, I knew that I was not ready; I must savor, however fleetingly, a little more of this land between Holland and France.

* * *

It was Timmy who offered a solution. Admittedly, Brussels was breath-taking. For every hour that one stayed, the impressions would go on accumulating. Impressions of Brussels the cosmopolitan, the bilingual, its streets carrying names in French and Flemish, and the two little signs "arrêt du tramway" and "tram stilstand" affixed to the same signposts. Brussels, where a newly-built apartment house offered bombproof shelters, where notices in the trams politely requested one to "hang on" in order to avoid inconvenience from "chocs imprévus." Brussels, where fathers who had grown up since 1914 helped little boys in knickerbockers to sail their boats in the park on Sunday afternoon, and where nearly every other street corner seemed to sag under the weight of a solemn monument or war memorial.

No, it would not help to remain in Brussels. But, one might still spend another day in Belgium. On the way to Paris, there must be smaller towns. We looked at the map. There was only one in Belgium and that was Mons, southwest of Brussels, a few miles from the border.

Dusk had fallen when we walked out of the station at Mons and looked across the spacious Place Léopold. Opposite the station, fringing the wide park, a row of hotels and cafés and little shops welcomed us through the dark. At the Hotel du Chemin de Fer, we found rooms to fit our travel budgets. A chubby child smilingly carried our bags up the narrow stairs while the proprietor himself, serving also as head-waiter, saw that we had a late dinner in the big room that was at once café, dining-room, lobby, and office.

* * *

But it was not until next morning that Mons became distinct and unforgettable. My room, *au quatrième*, had tall windows facing the Place Léopold in front, looking down into the Rue de la Station on the left. I was awakened in the early sunlight by a faint medley of sounds. Squeaks and rattles, then a clinking sound, as if someone were placing a milk bottle on a stone step.

From the open windows, I looked out at the morning. Beyond the station the air was dim with haze from the coal mines. Nearer, the sky was pale blue. Down on the sidewalk, at the hotel entrance, a man was standing by a high wooden cart, pulled by a big dog. At a word from his master, the dog moved patiently ahead; and again there was a medley of soft squeaks and scrapings as the narrow iron wheels rolled unevenly over the cobblestones. Out in the street, where an occasional automobile turned into the *Place* from the Rue de la Station, stood a policeman. He stood erect in his blue uniform and white helmet. Yet his traffic-directing was done with the grace of a musician conducting a slow waltz. Because the traffic was light, he could give to every truck and bicycle and wagon its own beckoning gesture of a white glove, or the gently arresting wave of upcurved arm and hand and finger. If there had been a flashing red-and-green light, with warning bells or a shrill automatic whistle, I should not remember Mons with so much gratitude. To this quiet town, with its great central *Place* and its statue of Leopold I, its policeman who made traffic his symphony, and its early sunlight filtered by the haze of the coal mines, I should not owe so much.

* * *

I did not know, then, that Mons had been the scene of the B. E. F.'s first engagement in 1914 or that it was a point in the Armistice line more than four years later. But, while I stood there, absorbing the stillness of the morning and its unhurried tranquillity, I became vaguely aware that all of this was familiar. Or, if not familiar, at least it belonged, it fitted. Some melody was beginning to echo, to sing itself, through my mind. It persisted until I had to listen. Then the words of the song came, too.

"... Through the gates of Heaven
Do they bar your way
Souls that passed through yesterday?"

... "Joan of Arc." Somehow the song had come back, over a score of years. It was singing itself to me. This was not Alsace. Nor Lorraine. Nor even France, though it spoke the same language. But the song was a part of this, for this was Belgium. I had heard the words and music of one, and the name of the other, sounding together before I had started to school. Then the song and the name, ringing with strange overtones of something heroic but unknown, had meant months of uncertainty and doubt. Now, in this still hour of early morning, the two blended again. But this time, in the filtered sunlight, there was nothing to doubt, nothing to wonder at but the tranquillity of the morning and the ... of Mons.

* * *

Before the noon train left for Paris, we climbed the hill behind the hotel to see the sixteenth and seventeenth century windows of the cathedral of Sainte Waudru. Above the cathedral, on the site of an old Roman fort, was the belfry. The caretaker, admitting us to the ground floor, showed us the stairs, but left us to find our way to the top without further guidance. It was not so simple, especially when we came to the bells. After the narrow winding stone steps, we reached a series of wooden ladders. Most of them were narrow and tilted steeply. Here and there a plank, poised precariously in space, connected one ladder with the next. It was easy to see why the caretaker stayed downstairs. But for us the view from the top, nearly three hundred feet above the town, was worth the climb. Caesar had done well to choose this hilltop for his fort. The Spaniards had done well to build this tower. Now we could look down on the red patchwork of old roofs, on the Hôtel de Ville and Grand' Place from which the winding, crooked streets stretched out like strands of a half-completed spiderweb. And around the spiderweb, bounding the little streets and rooftops, we could see the chain of boulevards where once had been the city's ramparts.

* * *

That night we had dinner in Paris, a stone's throw from the Étoile. But I have remembered Mons. Passing that way by train, I have searched the sky for a glimpse of the belfry. Thinking of Mons, I remember the song and the name I had heard in childhood, and how they were lifted beyond doubt in the stillness of a summer morning.

E. S. L.

By Courtesy of the Bignou Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PONTOISE": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

THE VILLAGE OF PONTOISE was the home of Camille Pissarro and his family for ten years. From this period comes the greatest output of his pictures — those delightful outdoor scenes of the sunny French countryside, of pleasant villages and equally pleasant villagers and peasants working in the sunlight. Pontoise appealed to Pissarro, after the dull suburb where he had been living, because it had all the elements of the French landscape which he loved most to paint—the rivers, hills, gardens, village roofs, and winding roads. And no artist has better caught the freshness, color, and tranquillity of the French rural scene.

This charming view of an old village, with its picturesque roof tops, scattered trees, and little clusters of people, is a perfect example. It has the peacefulness of a secluded, happy, and contented life. One cannot help but marvel at the fact that every canvas Pissarro painted had this strong quality of sunniness and charm, while at the same time he was struggling desperately in an effort to provide the sustenance for himself and his family. Often he could not sell his paintings, could not pay the grocer or the butcher; his letters of this period are full of his trips from Pontoise to Paris where he attempted to sell his canvases for a pitifully small number of francs. Despair often crept into these letters, but never once did a suggestion of this struggle and want enter into his painting. Probably few persons who now admire his work have, for this reason, any idea of his plight, which was not relieved until near the end of his career.

His color was startlingly fresh and pure, even gay for this period in French painting. As one of the first Impressionists, his new and brilliant palette caused great concern and scorn. Of all the early Impressionists, none experimented more happily and successfully with color, light, and air than did Pissarro in his outdoor scenes.

B. T.

Boy and Whistle

What's that whistle
up on the hill?
The wind is sunny
but April-chill.

Who but a boy
with his sturdy knife
could make a green branch
come to life?

Who but a Saturday-
footloose fellow
could fashion song
from ash or willow,

and gravely chortling
his wild heart forth,
whistle the tremulous
Springtime north?

FRANCES FROST

Read to Understand

MOST OF US do not know what the limits of our comprehension are. We have never tried our powers to the full. It is my honest belief that *almost all of the great books in every field are within the grasp of all normally intelligent men*, on the condition, of course, that they acquire the skill necessary for reading them and make the effort. . . .

There are several minor points here which you must observe. It is possible to be mistaken in your judgment of something you are reading. You may think you understand it, and be content with what you get from an effortless reading, whereas in fact much may have escaped you. The first maxim of sound practice is an old one: the beginning of wisdom is a just appraisal of one's ignorance. So the beginning of reading as a conscious effort to understand is an accurate perception of the line between what is intelligible and what is not.

I have seen many students read a difficult book just as if they were reading the sports page. Sometimes I would ask at the beginning of a class if they had any questions about the text, if there was anything they did not understand. Their silence answered in the negative. At the end of two hours, during which they could not answer the simplest questions leading to an interpretation of the book, they would admit their deficiency in a puzzled way. They were puzzled because they were quite honest in their belief that they had read the text. They had, indeed, but not in the right way. . . .

When we read for information, we acquire facts. When we read to understand, we learn not only facts but their significance. Each kind of reading has its virtue, but it must be used in the right place. If a writer does not understand more than we do, or if in a particular passage he makes no effort to explain, we can only be informed by him, not enlightened. But if an author has insights we do not possess and if, in addition, he has tried to convey them in what he has written, we are neglecting his gift to us if we do not read him differently from the way in which we read newspapers or magazines.

The books we acknowledge to be great or good are usually those which deserve the better sort of reading.—From "How to Read a Book," by MORTIMER J. ADLER. (New York: Simon and Schuster, copyright 1940.)

"Sweet assurance"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT BRINGS ASSURANCE, indeed, in a world afflicted by warfare, hatred, and other forms of error, to know that there is only one power, a supreme and infinite power, which governs the universe, including man. It seems difficult for one to know at all times that this power will and must prevail, because of the persistent arguments of error to the effect that it, too, has power, power vested in material, visible things, such as vast armies, economic monopolies, and so on.

Constant watchfulness is required to keep the enemy of evil suggestion from entering one's consciousness and filling it with thoughts of doubt, distrust, and fear; yet when one dismisses the evil suggestion which would try to make him believe that there is a power apart from God, and listens for the "still small voice" (I Kings 19:12), the divine assurance comes to him that God, the only presence and power, dwells with man now and forever. Since God, good, is eternal, man, as God's image and likeness, cannot be destroyed. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 290), "Life is the everlasting I AM, the Being who was and is and shall be, whom nothing can erase."

Study of the Bible in the light of Christian Science brings comfort, assurance, and safety. The wonderful healings performed by Christ Jesus are but examples to show us the way. There is nothing in his words and works that could lead us to doubt or mistrust the power of Truth and Love, the potency of which he proved as he went about healing the sick, raising the dead, and replacing lack with abundance. To one already dead, he said (Luke 7:14), "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise." And we read (7:15) that "he that was dead sat up, and began to speak." And to a woman who had been afflicted for twelve years with "an issue of blood," and who tremblingly sought him, he said (Mark 5:34), "Daughter, . . . go in peace, and be whole of thy plague." There was no uncertainty in his statements. He knew God to be the only presence and power, and thus he spoke with assurance and with authority as he issued God's command, knowing beforehand what the result would be.

No matter how much in the past we may have tried to work things out humanly, and in so doing delayed the blessings, the true blessings are ours this day, this very minute, if we will avail ourselves of God's illimitable goodness. We find that even a slight understanding of God frees us from the mesmerism of human outlining and allows God's eternal law of good to operate in our experience. We need only to become aware of this scientific truth, and we have our assurance, our proof, that all is well. Christian Science is bringing to its students the true sense of love, a sure defense against any seeming error. It is thus they gain the assurance that Life, Love, abundance, intelligence, beauty, and harmony—man's birthright—are theirs by reflection.

In Science and Health we are shown how to gain the right understanding of God and the universe, including man. We learn that "God is 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever'" (*ibid.*, p. 2). Therefore man, as God's image and likeness, cannot change, because God does not change; man cannot be sick, because God is Life; man cannot be in need, because God is All-in-all, supplying every need; man cannot lack intelligence, because God is Mind, omniscient; man cannot be homeless, friendless, without love and affection, for God is Love; man cannot be separated from God for an instant, because God is omnipresent, filling all space; man can be subject to no other power, for God is omnipotent.

Mrs. Eddy, in establishing *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel*, brought us further assurance of the ever-presence of Truth. These periodicals, containing articles on Christian Science and testimonies by those healed through an understanding of its teachings, are proving week by week, and month by month, that the Christ, Truth, is with us today even as it was with Jesus many, many years ago. This truth, elucidated by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health and in her other writings, is the light of spiritual assurance which is ever shining through the dark night of chaos. It reaches all mankind, for it is the light of Love, whose rays are cast impartially on all. It eliminates time and space, refuting all so-called material laws. It destroys all limitations, revealing man free and perfect—free because he cannot be bound by the unreal, and perfect because his Father-Mother-God, his creator, is perfect and eternal.

Spiritual assurance! Who does not long to experience it? And there are none from whom it is withheld if they will but silence the voice of the material senses with the truth of being. For, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 69 of Science and Health, "Spiritually to understand that there is but one creator, God, unfolds all creation, confirms the Scriptures, brings the sweet assurance of no parting, no pain, and of man deathless and perfect and eternal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Apple Trees in Blossom

Hold fast, old roots in orchard grass,
Lest these should rise by night and pass
Quiet as shadow, swift as rain,
Or clouds wind-driven down the lane.

E. E. L.

"Douce assurance"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SAVOIR qu'il n'y a qu'une seule puissance, un pouvoir infini et suprême qui gouverne l'univers, y compris l'homme, quel réconfort cela nous apporte, dans un monde déchiré par la guerre, la haine et d'autres erreurs! Que ce pouvoir prévaudra certainement, nous devons le savoir en toute circonstance, bien que cela paraisse quelquefois difficile; en effet, l'erreur persiste à dire qu'elle est puissante, elle aussi; que sa force réside dans les choses matérielles et visibles, par exemple les armées immenses ou les monopoles économiques.

Il faut veiller sans relâche pour que l'ennemi — la suggestion mauvaise — n'entre pas dans la conscience où il sèmerait les pensées de doute, de méfiance, de crainte; mais si l'on chasse la suggestion maligne qui veut nous faire croire à une puissance en dehors de Dieu, si l'on écoute le "son doux et subtil" dont parle la Bible (I Rois 19:12), on obtient la divine assurance que Dieu, l'unique présence et le seul pouvoir, demeure avec l'homme maintenant et à jamais. Puisque Dieu, le bien, est éternel, rien ne peut détruire l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu. A la page 290 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: "La Vie est l'éternel JE SUIS, l'Être qui fut, qui est et qui sera, que rien ne peut effacer."

Étudiée à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, la Bible nous réconforte, nous donne l'assurance et la sécurité. Les admirables guérisons accomplies par le Christ Jésus sont des exemples qui nous montrent le chemin Dans les paroles et les œuvres du Maître, rien ne nous induit à mettre en doute le pouvoir de l'Amour et de la Vérité, dont Jésus prouvait la force lorsqu'il allait de lieu en lieu, guérissant les malades, ressuscitant les morts et remplaçant la pénurie par l'abondance A un mort couché dans son cercueil, il adressa cette parole (Luc 7:14): "Jeune homme, je te l'ordonne, lève-toi!" Et la Bible rapporte (7:15) que "le mort se redressa et se mit à parler." A une femme qui depuis douze ans souffrait d'une "perte de sang" et qui toute tremblante cherchait auprès du Maître la guérison, il dit (Marc 5:34): "Ma fille, . . va en paix, et sois guérie de ton mal." Les déclarations de Jésus n'impliquaient jamais l'incertitude. Il savait que Dieu est l'unique présence, le seul pouvoir; aussi était-ce avec assurance et avec autorité qu'il exprimait le commandement de Dieu, sachant d'avance quel en serait le résultat.

Beaucoup d'entre nous ont longtemps essayé de vaincre les obstacles ou d'influer sur les circonstances par des méthodes humaines, et les bénédictions s'en trouvaient retardées; mais ces bénédictions peuvent être nôtres aujourd'hui, à l'instant même, si nous recourons à l'infinie bonté de Dieu. Pour peu que nous comprenions Dieu, nous échappons au mesmérisme de la volonté humaine; alors l'éternelle loi du bien peut agir dans notre carrière. Prenons conscience de cette vérité scientifique et nous aurons la certitude ou la preuve que tout est bien. A ceux qui l'étudient, la Science Chrétienne donne le vrai sens de l'amour, protection assurée contre toutes les erreurs apparentes. Ils obtiennent ainsi l'assurance que la Vie, l'Amour, l'abondance, l'intelligence, la beauté, l'harmonie sont l'apanage de l'homme, et qu'eux-mêmes les possèdent par réflexion.

Science et Santé nous fait voir comment s'acquiert la vraie compréhension de Dieu et de l'univers, y compris l'homme. Nous y lisons que "Dieu 'est le même, hier, aujourd'hui et éternellement'" (p. 2). Donc en tant qu'image et ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme ne saurait changer, car Dieu Lui-même ne change pas; l'homme ne peut être malade, parce que Dieu est Vie; l'homme ne saurait être dans la détresse, car Dieu est Tout-entout, Il pourvoit sans cesse à nos besoins; l'homme ne peut manquer d'intelligence puisque Dieu est l'Entendement qui sait tout; l'homme ne peut être sans asile, seul au monde, privé d'amour et d'affection, car Dieu est Amour; pas une minute il ne peut être séparé de Dieu puisque Dieu est omniprésent, qu'Il remplit l'espace; l'homme ne peut être dominé par quelque autre pouvoir, car Dieu est omnipotent.

En établissant *The Christian Science Journal* et la *Christian Science Sentinel*, Mrs. Eddy faisait reconnaître toujours davantage la présence éternelle de la Vérité. Ces périodiques contiennent des articles religieux et des témoignages écrits par des personnes qu'a guéries la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne; de mois en mois, de semaine en semaine, ils prouvent que le Christ, la Vérité, est aujourd'hui même avec nous comme il était autrefois avec Jésus. Élucidée par Mrs Eddy dans *Science et Santé* et dans ses autres ouvrages, cette vérité est la lumière de l'assurance spirituelle perçant les ténèbres du chaos. Elle atteint tous les hommes, car c'est la lumière de l'Amour dont les rayons brillent impartialement pour chacun de nous Elle élimine le temps et l'espace, elle réfute toutes les prétendues lois matérielles. Détruisant les limitations, elle révèle l'homme libre et parfait — libre parce qu'il ne saurait être esclave de l'irréalité, et parfait puisque son Père-Mère Dieu, son créateur, est parfait, éternel

L'assurance spirituelle! Qui n'aspire à la posséder? Or elle n'est jamais refusée à ceux qui, par la vérité de l'être, font taire la voix des sens matériels. En effet, comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy, à la page 69 de *Science et Santé*, "comprendre spirituellement qu'il y a un seul créateur, Dieu, cela déroule toute la création, confirme les Écritures, apporte la douce assurance qu'il n'y a ni séparation, ni douleur, et que l'homme est impérissable, parfait et éternel."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

—*and*—

Other
Christian Science
Periodicals

founded by Mary Baker Eddy

The Christian Science Journal

Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms, a list of Christian Science Practitioners and Nurses; and articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1941

G.E. Raises Pay Of 11,000 In Lynn Plants

New labor pact does away with cost-of-living wage plan — Other cities' workers share.

A pay raise of 10 cents an hour for the General Electric Company plants at Lynn, Mass., which stand out among the largest plants working on defense orders in New England, was announced today.

Other features of the new labor agreements just completed between the company and the union include:

Elimination of the "Community Survey" clause from the contract, by which the company sought to establish the prevailing wage in the locality. The union wanted this knocked out.

Discard of the cost-of-living bonus by which wages were automatically adjusted to current prices. The present bonus of three per cent will be continued, but the plan is dropped. It originated with the company, and the union did not kindle to it in operation.

Double time for Sundays and holidays instead of the previous time and a half.

An additional bonus of five per cent for the second shift, bringing its extra pay for night work up to a total of 10 per cent. This is now the same amount of bonus payment as was granted by the company last year to the third shift.

Affects Women in Offices

At least 11,000 workers will share in the 10 cent wage increase, as this extends to all covered by the union as bargaining agency. The membership of the union, the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, C. I. O., Local 201, is more than 11,000 in the River Works and West Lynn plants of General Electric.

An unusual angle of the increase is its inclusion of office workers, who number many women. The Lynn Local is said to be the only one in the General Electric Company which bargains for the office workers as well as the production and maintenance workers.

The 10 cent an hour raise is made retroactive to April 7. Briefly it is said to include men and women and to go from the highest to the lowest.

The Lynn situation is embraced in a general agreement covering General Electric plants in seven cities, the others being Schenectady, N. Y.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Erie, Pa.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Philadelphia.

Wage Plan Didn't Work

Altogether the pay raises will take in between 75,000 and 80,000 workers.

Adjustment of wages to the cost of living index did not work out in Lynn to the satisfaction of the workers generally, it is said. The index was that based by the United States Department of Labor on the cost of living in 32 cities. The plan was installed by the company on its own initiative in 1935.

A number of workers felt the formula did not fluctuate enough. The highest it went was five per cent, the lowest two. The present three per cent bonus is "frozen" into current wages.

Marble Workers

PROCTOR, Vt., April 29 (AP)—An agreement providing pay raises amounting to nearly $20,000 a year for 400 employees of the Vermont Marble Company was announced last night by James S. Abatiell, counsel for the Independent Marble Workers of America.

After a conference with company officials, Mr. Abatiell said that the wage increases would be on a sliding scale affecting all workers receiving up to 55 cents an hour and establishing a 47 cents an hour minimum.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not quite so cool tonight as last night with the lowest temperature about 52 degrees; warmer Wednesday than today; light variable winds tonight becoming gentle to moderate southwesterly Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable high cloudiness tonight, increasing and thickening Wednesday, not quite so cool tonight as last night, continued mild Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday, not quite so cool tonight as last night, warmer near the coast Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday, not quite so cool tonight as last night, continued mild Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	78	New Orleans	68	73
Chicago	57	77	New York	60	76
Denver	46	59	Norfolk	58	71
Kansas City	62	78	Philadelphia	63	78
Los Angeles	59	72	St. Louis	55	76
Miami	69	76	San Francisco	55	58
Minneapolis	57	78	Washington	55	79

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., April 29.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:08 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet. Wednesday, 2:18 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:10 p. m.

His Favorite—and Why Not?

By a Staff Photograpner

In the Arnold Arboretum

Probably Tommy Holden of Jamaica Plain, Mass., never heard of hemisphere defense, but when it comes to spring and to blossoms Tommy goes "all out" in favor of a Canadian Plum tree. This one, with its white, puff-ball blooms, is near the Forest Hills entrance to the Arnold Arboretum.

State Food Men Pledge Defense Aid

Resolutions pledging the co-operation of the entire Massachusetts retail food industry to the national defense program, the fullest co-operation and assistance in the food investigation of the Federal Bureau of Invesigation, and re-affirming faith in and support of the unfair sales act in Massachusetts were adopted today at the convention of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association.

Meeting in the final session of a two-day conference at the Hotel Bradford, the Association voted to place its complete facilities at the disposal of the Government in the interests of national defense. It was also expressed, as the opinion of the Association, that "a large part of the re-armament program should be paid for out of current taxes and savings accomplished through possible retrenchment in non-defense expenditures."

A copy of this resolution was sent to the President of the United States, the National Defense Commission, and the National Association of Retail Grocers.

Members of the Association were in favor of the FBI completing its food investigation and proposed that "any and all unlawful practices which are inimical to the progress and welfare of the independent merchants be included in this investigation."

George S. Hougham, Chairman of the Canadian National Food Council, spoke to the convention this morning, outlining the working of the Canadian economy with regard to food distribution.

He said the Canadian Government is endeavoring to avoid predatory prices and to provide a constant flow of essential foods to the Nation, in addition to supplying an increasingly large amount of food for their own defense forces and the British Empire.

Officers elected today were Leo A. Horrigan, President, Earl Chandler, William Walker, Joseph Heywood, Vice-Presidents; William F. Hawkes, Treasurer; and Edward M. Synan, Secretary-Manager.

Mayor's Car Tagged; Rookie Fixes Ticket

Among the countenances in Boston today that were crimson for reasons other than the bright sun was that of a certain rookie patrolman. Reason: He tagged the Mayor's car.

It really wasn't the Mayor's own car; it was one he borrowed from a dealer while his own was being repaired. He parked it on Province Street, and parked wisely, but too long.

The matter of the ticket ensued. When informed that the limousine was His Honor's for the day, the patrolman quietly scratched the number off his list.

Groton Fighting Serious Fire —Another Big Cottage Loss

Fire fighting forces in Massachusetts renewed their efforts today as new forest fires were reported; and the blaze which last night blackened nearly 100 square miles and levelled 20 houses in northeastern Massachusetts broke out afresh at five points near Groton soon after noon.

State Commissioner of Conservation Raymond J. Kenney described the Groton blaze as a very bad fire causing a serious situation. The flames, licking up the dry brush and trees, were about a half mile from several residences in Graniteville which escaped last night.

The extent of a woods fire reported in the Brockton-Randolph area could not be determined.

Massachusetts State officials said today they could not remember a spring when the forest fire situation was so menacing. Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill said that the forests will not be opened at tomorrow's Council meeting unless a cloudburst hits the State.

Fires in the Georgetown-Rowley State Forest and at Chester were reported under control, Commissioner Kenney said.

Warnings that extreme caution must be taken to avoid further outbreaks of fire were issued today with the forecast from the Boston Weather Bureau that rainfall will total light during the next four days.

The Groton fire started yesterday near the New Hampshire line at Dunstable, about 40 miles from Boston, and burned through the outskirts of Westford and Groton to within a few miles of Fort Devens. Commissioner Kenney estimated that 5,000 acres of woodland had been burned up to mid morning today, but said it was impossible to estimate the total loss at this time.

Twenty-five hundred soldiers from Devens joined State forestry workers, firemen from 25 towns, boys from exclusive Groton School and other volunteers, in combatting the spectacular blaze, smoke from which was visible from high buildings in Boston.

Every resource was called into play against the flames. On the outskirts of populated sections, the firemen attached their hoselines to hydrants, but in the desolate areas they drew water from brooks or from pools in swampy sections.

Every piece of State forestry apparatus east of the Connecticut River was summoned. Fire departments from as far away as Milton, South of Boston, joined in the fight.

Reports of damage to dwellings within the pattern trickled out slowly, for some of the buildings were in areas still inaccessible because of smouldering logs strewn across wood roads.

So far as was known, no fatalities or serious injuries occurred—a circumstance similar to that of Marshfield, where 450 cottages were destroyed by a brush fire almost exactly a week previous without casualties to human beings.

afternoon that he would issue a proclamation within 24 hours suspending the opening of the fishing season from May 1 until the existing forest fire menace has abated.

The Governor said he would decide this afternoon whether the ban would cover the entire State or only the southern counties, where the danger appeared to be most acute.

Big N. H. Blaze

MARLOW, N. H., April 29 (AP)—This village was threatened with destruction today as wind drove a forest fire toward its northern outskirts.

Officials asked the City of Keene to send all available assistance in men and apparatus and aid also was asked from Claremont, Charlestown, Newport, and Bellows Falls, Vt.

May Suspend Fishing

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 29 (AP)—Gov. William H. Wills said this

Chamber Plan For Boost In U.S. Revenue

Committee report calls for two per cent fixed-receipts tax and increase in income tax.

Advocating a two per cent "fixed-receipts tax" on pay rolls, interest and dividends, higher excise tax rates, double the normal individual income tax rates, and strict Government economy to eliminate waste, Philip Nichols, chairman of the Committee on Federal Taxation and Expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has just submitted a report to the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington.

Under the plan of the Chamber committee, $2,300,000,000 would be raised.

Commenting on the program, Mr. Nichols said that the "all out" type of national defense for which the United States is striving, demands nothing short of "all out" measures to maintain a sound financial condition.

"The belief has definitely been cultivated that the country can be made strong in arms for defense without any corresponding sacrifice by the people," said Mr. Nichols.

"This belief has been supported by the credo of certain economists that it would be dangerous to apply the brakes of restrictive taxation at the present time, as such action would restrict the purchasing power of consumers and thereby prevent national income from rising to a level where receipts from present taxes would be sufficient to take care of all needs," continued Mr. Nichols.

"We cannot too forcefully insist that this war prosperity is but a thin and brittle veneer which covers a very grave situation," he declared. "The results of all this outlay of capital will add nothing to the economic wealth of the country. Sacrifice will be necessary—probably more than the country has ever before known. Indications are all pointing in this direction.

"Already producers have discovered that war orders are not merely something to supplement normal production as they see fit. Already labor has discovered that its activities will not be allowed to interfere with defense production, and already the public has been warned that consumption of certain commodities may have to be restricted to make way for war supplies.

"However unpleasant the prospect, we cannot think that the demands which have so far been made are more than the beginning. The problems which confront us cannot long be evaded. The sooner the country adopts completely new concepts of the words sacrifice and economy, and applies them to the situation at hand, the more completely successful our national defense efforts will be."

The tax proposed on fixed receipts, Mr. Nichols said, was only a part of an integrated tax and economy program of the Chamber's Committee which, he said, was designed to maintain a budget balance as far as non-defense costs were concerned, and to go a considerable way toward paying for national defense expenditures.

Coal Collier's Transfer Opposed

A determined effort to prevent transfer of 44 coal colliers from the New England service to South America is being conducted by a sub-committee o the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today.

The Chief Executive said the ship shortage throughout the world had brought about proposals to transfer some of these colliers to the South American service. He added that each of the 44 ships now makes approximately 50 trips annually into New England.

A substantial increase in coal prices to Massachusetts industry and severe handicaps to Massachusetts industrial plants which do not have railroad sidings for rail transportation of coal would result from transfer of the colliers, the Governor said.

Envoy

By a Staff Photographer

Wilhelm Morgenstierne

Norwegian Minister to the United States, photographed at the Harvard Club on a visit to Boston today.

Courses Open In Boston For NYA Workers

Special national defense vocational courses to train an estimated 200 National Youth Administration workers for clerical jobs got under way today in the Boston Public Schools, in the biggest expansion of the City's National Defense Training program since the Hub's trade schools were flung open to Charleston Navy Yard trainees last summer.

Girls and boys on NYA projects, heretofore somewhat limited in their opportunities for pre-employment "grooming" for real jobs, will thus be enabled to get training in typewriting, elementary shorthand, business mathematics, the use of business machines, and secretarial work. There will also be courses in window and interior display, retail selling, business English, and occupational information, all designed to help the young people "find themselves."

The courses, to be conducted by a corps of teachers from the school system, are financed by the Federal Government as part of the nation-wide national defense training program which has been carrying forward classes in welding, machine shop work and other industrial skills.

Although window display, retail selling and the other clerical courses are hardly of direct defense value, it is thought they will enable the youths to find more effective work in the general scheme of things, and perhaps to replace bookkeepers, salesmen, secretaries and other white-collar workers who may be drafted for military service or otherwise absorbed into defense projects.

The courses are held at the Girls' High School on West Newton Street, and will be established in units lasting three weeks each. Like other national defense courses, the training will be thus arranged in short units to facilitate rapid turnover of the student body as pupils get jobs. Local school authorities are prepared to bring other school buildings into late-afternoon use for additional courses of this kind, it was said.

Greater Boston's main defense training effort in the schools consists of technical courses in trade schools. In Boston, 375 trainees from the Charlestown Navy Yard are now receiving experience in machine shopwork and welding at the East Boston High School and the Mechanic Arts High School.

Drive On to End Abuses In the Use of State Autos

Concerted efforts to reduce operating expenses on State-owned cars, to cut down use of private cars on State business and to eliminate State automobiles used only occasionally were disclosed today.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, revealed the drive conducted by his Commission has already trimmed expenses and promises additional savings.

Disturbed by the fact that many State cars are used for 30 miles or less a day, the Commission has ordered department heads to release approximately 160 such automobiles for use in other departments, to be traded in against new cars or to be sold outright.

A similar number of low-mileage vehicles are to be pooled to be requisitioned by department or division heads or other employees for official business.

These cars will not be placed in a general pool to be tapped by all department heads. The Commission deems such an arrangement impracticable. Instead separate department pools will be established. For instance, if four division heads have used four separate cars infrequently, the Commission will order two cars released. The remaining two will be placed in the pool to be used by the four division heads.

Considerable savings are anticipated from the new order, as well as the Commission ruling that all repairs on State-owned cars over $10 must be authorized in advance by the Commission. All repairs $10 or under may be made without the Commission's advance authorization.

Previously all repairs could be ordered by the driver or department head, resulting in some waste and extravagance.

Not Far to Look

Public attention was recently called to State automobile operating costs by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, in a brief presented to the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means. In this brief Mr. MacDonald outlined long range methods of reducing State expenses.

"You don't have to look far to find symptoms of waste," Mr. MacDonald stated. "Examples of case after case where state-owned cars averaged no more than five, 10 or 20 miles a day are plain enough indication that passenger cars are being used to drive some fortunate and happy bureaucrat from his home to his office and back. There are far better uses for the taxpayers money."

After questioning the low miles per gallon of gasoline obtained on some State cars and criticizing garage expenses, Mr. MacDonald said there may be some excuses for these things.

"But," he added, "there still remains no excuse for finding State-owned cars parked outside amusement places at night and in the early morning—or driving up, as I saw one the other night, to a very select hotel in Boston loaded with pleasant young people dressed in party clothes. They told the chauffeur to be back at 2 in the morning."

Mr. Moynihan today stated that the Commission has issued strict orders to department heads to restrict use of State cars to business only and to business hours. Control of such use has been placed in the hands of these department heads.

Delving Into Problem

The Administration and Finance officer said his office has been delving into the automobile problem for more than a year.

On April 1, he asserted, the Commission instituted a cost accounting system under which for the first time the actual cost of operating each State car may be obtained.

The average operating cost, he revealed, is 2.3 cents a mile, not including depreciation and insurance. State cars are not insured. When a car is running noticeably over the 2.3 cent average, Mr. Moynihan explained, an investigation is made to determine the reason and to correct the situation.

Mr. Moynihan stated the Commission's automobile economy drive has already brought substantial results. Use of private cars for State business has been cut, he said. A total of 10,293,228 miles were traveled by private cars on State business during 1940 compared to 10,975,945 miles in 1939. The cost has been reduced from $577,228 in 1939 to $463,195 in 1940. This cost figure, however, includes savings made through reducing the mileage allowance from 6 cents to 4½ cents, a change which was effected in August, 1939.

Similar savings were also made on State-owned vehicles. Mr. Moynihan claimed. In 1939 the State Department of Public Works piled up 10,714,416 miles on such cars at a cost of $1,847,680, compared to 10,066,201 miles at a cost of $1,574,405 in 1940.

The Public Works Department, he added, operates approximately half of the 1744 State-owned cars and its record is applicable to the automobile operations in the other departments.

Entire U. S. Is Now Covered By Coast and Geodetic Survey

Maps and charts covering the entire United States, the result of many years of work by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are now available and may be put together like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, according to Lieut. Francis L. Gallen, who has just assumed charge of the Boston station of the Survey.

Mariners who frequent American waters depend for safe navigation upon nautical charts, tide, and current tables issued and kept up-to-date by the Survey, Lieutenant Gallen pointed out. Pilots of commercial airplanes depend in large measure upon the accuracy of aeronautical charts prepared with meticulous care and issued by the Survey, he said.

Evidence of the value of these charts to the national defense, is seen in the fact that a large percentage of the charts issued, go to the armed services of the country. Of the 407,186 nautical charts issued during the last fiscal year, 154,165 or 38 per cent, went to the United States Navy, and Coast Guard. Of the 463,917 aeronautical charts issued, 334,104 or 72 per cent went to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Civil Aeronautics Board.

Geodetic work is carried on by the Survey from day to day, and year to year, but little is known about it by the public, because it is work of a technical nature, the results of which are utilized chiefly by engineers, surveyors, and natural scientists, Lieutenant Gallen said.

Evidence of the work carried on by the Survey in interior areas, is found in thousands of triangulation stations and bench marks distributed over the United States in accordance with the specific requirements at the time the work was executed. Any of these marks which may be disturbed can be accurately relocated in their original positions, merely by tying in with undisturbed stations in other areas.

When lifted out of the realm of engineering, and reduced to simple interest, geodetic data covering geographical positions, azimuths, distances between triangulation stations, elevations, basic gravity values, and like matters can truly be said to be of indispensable value in the extension of all kinds of public works projects, flood control, surveying, mapping, and other engineering activities where co-ordination is essential so that adjoining projects may meet without gaps or overlaps, he explained.

Sawyer Awaited In Coakley Probe

The special House committee considering impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley as a member of the Executive Council, today said its decision on whether to procede or not would await an interview with former Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware.

It was Mr. Sawyer, who as a member of a special commission investigating pardons and paroles in Massachusetts, insisted that Councilor Coakley be impeached.

Harvard Students Hold Art Display

An exhibit of art objects intended as "a cross section of a Harvard man's taste" opened today in the Germanic Museum, Harvard Yard.

The collection of paintings, prints, statuary, coins, books, and ceramics was made by a committee of students who visited dormitory and House rooms in search of typical items.

Ranging from a pair of bronze Shang vases lent by Adrian Larkin to a streamlined pair of torsos in basswood lent by John Crockett, the collection covers 4,000 years. It will be open to the public from April 29 to May 18.

Named to Hear Conscientious Objectors

By a Staff Photographer

Edmund J. Brandon **Judge Frederic H. Chase**

Judge Chase of Concord, President of the Boston Bar Association, will hold the title of Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General in hearing the claims of conscientious objectors to the draft. Four await hearings in Massachusetts. He is shown being sworn in by Mr. Brandon, United States Attorney in Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Monthly meeting and dinner of the Brotherhood Temple Ohabei Shalom. "Shall the U. S. A. Convoy Lend-Lease Material?" will be discussed by Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to England, in the negative, and Prof. William S. McCauley, Instructor of Government at Harvard University, affirmative. A brief informative talk on "Can Britain Tax It?" by Dr. Louis E. Wolfson, recently returned from service with the British Medical Forces, will also be featured. At Temple Ohabei Shalom, 1187 Beacon Street, Brookline, at 6:30 p. m. Tickets, $1.50.

Lecture on "Non-Reflecting Glass" by Dr. Katherine Blodgett, noted physicist. In Pendleton Hall, Wellesley College, at 8 p. m. The lecture is open to the public.

Free public lecture of the Boston Better Homes Week Celebration Committee. "Low Cost Interior Decoration" will be discussed by Mrs. Caroline L. Dewing, co-director of the Modern School of Applied Art. In Roxbury Building No. 19, Mission Hill Housing Project, Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture of the Boston Better Homes Week Celebration Committee. "Budgeting the Family Income" will be discussed by Edna I. Sparkman, of the Garland School of Homemaking, in the South Boston Branch Library, 372 West Broadway, South Boston, at 8 p. m.

Concert by the Faculty of the Longy School of Music. In the Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, at 8:15 p. m. The concert is free to the public.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Saints and Symbols" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Modern French Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 2 p. m.

Annual Exhibition and Open House at the North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, Boston, from 3:15 to 5:15 p. m., for children and adults, and from 7 to 10 p. m., for adults only.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Battle Is Looming Over Bill For State Airport at Bedford

Possibility of a major legislative battle over Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that the State purchase land in Bedford to be developed by the Federal Government as an airport loomed today.

The Governor stated that he was "intensely interested in the establishment of a secondary airport in the metropolitan area," in commenting on rejection of the Bedford airport bill by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill, based on Governor Saltonstall's inaugural message, provides $10,000 for purchase of the site. The Federal Government has allotted $229,000 for its development in connection with national defense.

The Ways and Means Committee contended that the proposed airport was not vital to national defense but would be primarily used by civilian aircraft.

The Governor today said, "The State ought to be interested in three airports, one in metropolitan Boston (the East Boston airport), a secondary airport in the metropolitan area, and one at least 100 miles from Boston."

He added that he had not tied himself up to any specific site, explaining that he mentioned Bedford in his inaugural address because this site had been approved by the War Department. He emphasized that a supplementary airport in the metropolitan area was needed for the future of airplane facilities in New England and for use in the present national emergency.

Originally Governor Saltonstall asked for $10,000 to purchase the land but since that time it has been indicated that $35,000 would be needed.

Birth Control — The Supreme Judicial Court is expected shortly to be ordered by the Legislative to rule whether an initiative petition to legalize birth control is constitutional.

Thirteen legislators have asked the Legislature to request the court opinion. Recently at a public hearing representatives of the Roman Catholic Church argued the birth control issue is one affecting that church and therefore was not a proper subject for an initiative petition. The Constitution bars the use of an initiative petition in connection with "religion, religious practices or religious institutions" among other things.

More than 44,000 persons signed the birth control initiative petition filed by the Massachusetts Mothers Health Council. The Council commended the move for court advice but regretted "that any religious question should be raised regarding this purely permissive health measure."

If the Court should throw out the constitutionality challenge and the Legislature later refuses to adopt the birth control legislation, the petition backers may force a referendum on the issue at the November, 1942, election by filing 5,000 additional signatures.

Naval Duty — Senator Mason Sears (R) of Dedham yesterday quit the Legislature to go on active duty as Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy He is a reserve officer. His Senatorial colleagues gave him a traveling bag as they wished him good luck.

Norway to Keep Up the Battle, Envoy to the U. S. Declares

Continued from Page 1

the country. "Bombing must be done on a much larger scale."

The Minister said that the significance of the British raids on the Norwegian coast, such as took place recently in the Lofoten Islands, lies in the fact that scores of young Norwegians are enabled to escape from the home country and join the war.

In the Lofoten raid, for example, some 300 young Norwegians came down from the hills and climbed aboard the British ships to go to Britain for military training. The Minister said he expected that further raids would take place.

Like the Lofoten raid, these coming raids will be conducted by the Norwegians themselves. In the Lofotens the Norwegians joined the British. In this type of warfare the Norwegians can be of most value, Mr. Morgenstierne pointed out, because they possess a knowledge of the coast and the country that is essential in such dangerous sallies. The Minister said that there is still a Norwegian Navy which includes four of the 50 destroyers traded to Britain by the United States last September.

Throughout the interview Mr. Morgenstierne stressed repeatedly that there is no important pro-Nazi movement in his country. Before the coming of the Nazis in April of last year the Quisling Nazi Party never polled more than 2.2 per cent of the registered vote in Norway, he said. Today that support has dwindled to two tenths of one per cent, he estimated.

Mr. Morgenstierne admitted that his country had been conquered by fifth-column tactics, but asserted that most of the intrigue had been carried on by Germans themselves —tourists, visitors and others who had been able to obtain temporary control of key posts. For two days, he said, his country was stunned by the Nazi drive but since then has carried on the war. "We will never submit," he affirmed.

Cost Dearly

He stressed that the Norwegian invasion had cost the Germans dearly. At least one-third of the German navy was lost and about 60,000 men, the Minister estimated. In losses of manpower, he said that the Germans lost 20,000 soldiers in the sea and 40,000 in the invasion.

The 350,000 Germans who now occupy Norway—this is a ratio of one Nazi soldier to every 10 Norwegians—have imposed heavy shortages on the country, particularly food. The Minister told his interviewers a story similar to stories that have come out of other countries occupied by the Nazis: of the soldiers being given priority in buying at all stores, of making their purchases with printed paper money of the occupied country, of eating the best foods available and buying up the best goods in the stores.

The result for Norway, he said, is a severe food shortage. But "my country," he said, will not give in. "We do not want only to be fed—we want to be free."

Appalling Disasters

What has befallen Norway in the first year of Nazi occupation is, in the Minister's words, "an appalling disaster." The Germans have "torn down all that has taken Norway generations to build." The Nazi system, as Norway knows it, represents "hundreds of years to retrogression."

The country has no courts, no police of its own, no place of freedom for its citizens, no one to whom anyone can appeal—except the German soldiers and the Gestapo.

First Step for a 'Good Peace'

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 29 (AP)—President Katharine Blunt of Connecticut College, declaring that "the first step toward a good peace is to win the war," said today that "there is no chance of the kind of peace and the kind of post-war world we want if Hitler wins."

"We are more apt to get the kind of peace we wish if we really know what we wish, if we study how to avoid our most unfortunate failure after the last war," she told the student body in explaining one reason for considering peace at this time.

"If we see post-war aims clearly we may be more ready to fight hard to obtain them."

Dr. Blunt listed some of these aims as "organization of the world to prevent another war, stability, justice and nonvindictiveness."

Further, she asserted, "we want better social conditions, better social organization, maintenance of better health, nutrition, living conditions, education and conditions of labor.

"All of these can well be international as well as national problems."

The address was delivered at the request of the Student Religious Council.

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You'll like this smart suit. Has high button front, small notch collar, panel back, large pockets, 4-gore skirt, with front centre pleat.
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Migrant Shoe Workers Able to Save $45,000

ROCHESTER, N. H., April 29 (AP)—The will of Mrs. Alice Buzzell discloses that she and her husband, Edwin, accumulated an estate of $45,000 through their wages as migrant shoe workers.

Working in factories in Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire, she and her husband never made large wages but always managed to save some of their weekly earnings.

Mrs. Buzzell passed on March 28 at Milton Hills.

Radcliffe Fellowships

Eight traveling and foreign fellowships for 1941-42 have been awarded by the Radcliffe Graduate School, it is announced by the Committee on Scholarships and Fellowships Students from Peru, China, Switzerland, and France are included on the list.

Spuds, Spuds, Spuds, the Boys Are Peeling

By a Staff Photographer

A Familiar Scene at Camp Edwards

These members of Company E, 104th Infantry of the 26th Division, on K. P. duty, are finding out the hard way that Uncle Sam's soldiers eat a lot of potatoes.

U. S. Declared Training New Kind of Army

It's a new kind of army that Uncle Sam is training today—one in which soldiers combine the virtues of a garage mechanic and Indian fighter and no longer spend their time with "squads right" and "squads left," Col. George E. Fogg of 240th Coast Artillery said today.

It is a popular misconception that army activities center largely on marching columns, the Colonel said in a radio address. Only seven per cent of a soldier's training now consists of foot drill, he declared.

And that marching is done without "the cumbersome and intricate 'school of the squad,' " he added.

Of the remaining 93 per cent of the soldier's training time, he said, one-fifth is spent in acquiring dexterity with weapons and the rest in learning multiple branches of practical fighting.

Colonel Fogg, a native of Portland, Maine, said another "popular misconception" was that the army fed its men an unbalanced diet of baked beans and "gold fish"—or canned salmon.

He described the diet as being well-balanced with fresh fruit, green vegetables and salads.

Other defense and military news from New England:

Lights Out—The first blackout of a Massachusetts highway will take place next Monday in connection with maneuvers of troops stationed at Westover Field, the Army's northeast airbase at Chicopee. The test will be made along Route 202 in the wooded section of New Salem, Pelham, and Belchertown, from Route 122 to Route 9 from 9 p. m. (E. S. T.) to 12:30 a. m. The road will be closed to all traffic during the maneuvers and military police will be stationed at five intersecting roads.

Traffic Control Problem—Maj. Gen James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, announced that New England's State and Army officials are meeting with officials of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads to discuss traffic control throughout this area. New England "is well provided" with roadways and arteries, General Woodruff said. Traffic control is now the principal problem, he added.

More Want To Fly—The number of candidates for Flying Cadet courses is increasing, General Woodruff also announced. Approximately 55 per cent of the 755 who applied during March were accepted by the Army. The Army booth at the recent Carnival for Freedom held in Boston Garden was successful in drawing applicants and hundreds of inquiries concerning the Flying Cadet course, the General said

O. T. C. Inspection—Boston University's Reserve Officers Training Corps regiment, winner for the last 12 years of the blue star of excellence in military organization, will pass in review today at the Commonwealth Armory before Col. Charles E. Coates of the 2nd Military Area in the first of a three-day Federal inspection of the University's infantry unit. Colonel Coates will visit military classes at the Charles Hayden Memorial Building tomorrow and Thursday will inspect the teaching facilities of the military department.

Garden Plot Urged At Every N. H. Home

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., April 29

If Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, has his way there will be a garden plot for every home this spring.

The commissioner expressed the view that prices for vegetables will rise as a result of the war.

"If prices boom," he warned, "it may mean that some families will be short of potatoes this winter."

He said he favored a shift in gardens from "flowers to staple vegetables."

Brown Higher 'Math' Course To Meet Acute Defense Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29—An intensive course of higher mathematics, designed for technicians, engineers, and other specialists in defense production, and planned to meet a critical need in the United States' defense efforts, will be given at Brown University in June, it is announced today by Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown.

"There is a vital need for some center where men can obtain a broad training in the advanced reaches of mathematics as applied to engineering, and where they can catch the spirit of research and learn the necessary techniques," President Wriston said.

"Before the war the United States depended upon Germany and other European countries in applying mathematics to industrial problems," the University head pointed out. "Today adequate exploitation of aerodynamics and other fields bearing directly upon defense activities must await the basic work of mathematicians in this Country."

The program, which will become a part of the Engineering Defense Training program of the United States Office of Education, will include courses on "Partial Differential Equations," "Fluid Dynamics," "Elasticity," and a seminar for weighing current research problems in elasticity and fluid dynamics. The program has been indorsed by members of the War Preparedness Committee of the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the Committee on Survey of Research in Industry.

The Brown University program will have the two-fold purpose of serving the Nation's defense needs, and of pointing the way to a possible means of solving some of the more difficult engineering problems in peacetime industry, President Wriston said.

"The new center of applied mathematics will bring together the few excellent men who are now so widely scattered that their work is relatively ineffective for instruction purposes," he declared.

"These men will be able to meet the urgent necessity of passing on their knowledge to others as well as to broaden and enrich their own productive efforts," the University head concluded.

With the co-operation of the United States Office of Education and aided by a grant of funds from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the center will require no tuition from its students. If the summer session is successful, Brown plans to introduce a full year of similar studies during 1941-42, and to offer fellowships ranging up to $600.

Telegraph Inventor's Kin Enlists in U. S. Navy

William Herbert Morse of Dracut, Mass., descendent of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, yesterday enlisted in the United States Navy as an apprentice seaman, Lieut. Commander C. H. Taecker, officer in charge of the Navy recruiting station in Boston, said.

Samuel Morse was a cousin of Josiah Morse, the great-great grandfather of William Herbert Morse.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 30
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News radiocast by recording.
For Wednesday, April 30
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc) Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m) and 11.73mc-25.6m.
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBSO (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Tune Time; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennesse Ensemble; Entr'acte; Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Musical Moments.
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Emma Otero and Spitalny's Orchestra; Music Graphs.
Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; WBSO, Sports Page of the Air; Musical Interlude; Lou Breese's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian March; News in English; Messages of the Hungarian's World Association; National Anthem. HAT4, 8.12 meg. 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—9 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77 meg. 25 m.; DZD 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London 11:15 p. m. "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

N.E. Operators Of Restaurants Meeting in Hub

About 1,000 of New England's leading restaurant operators, stewards, and dietitians, meeting in their sixth annual convention at the Copley-Plaza today, heard Miss Grace E. Smith of Toledo, Ohio, the first woman President of the National Restaurant Association, make a plea for a training program to encourage young men and women to enter the field.

Other prominent speakers scheduled to speak on the day's program included Prof. Grant B. Snyder, Massachusetts State College; Miss Annette M. Snapper, restaurant operations expert from Milwaukee; Joel W. Eastman, Boston attorney, and Howard Johnson, head of the restaurant chain bearing his name.

This morning the group sat down to an "Early Bird's" breakfast which included hot apple pie in true New England style.

The Massachusetts Restaurant Association is the sponsor of the convention, and the committee in charge includes William F. Daley, Chairman; Andrew S. Seiler, George H. Collins, Mrs. Ruth Wakefield, Miss Sally Bodwell, Paul M. Herbert, James S. Stanley, and Frank H. Sharpe.

Utilities Tax Plan Protested

The proposed 2 per cent franchise tax on gross income of public utilities corporations, sponsored by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is aimed chiefly at streetcar companies, P. G. Carleton, counsel for the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, charged recently.

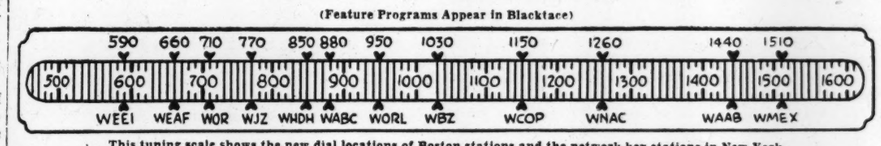
Mr. Carleton voiced his opposition to the tax measure at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation. He explained that streetcar companies in 1940 paid franchise taxes totaling $11,713, but under the proposed 2 per cent tax the total would have been $802,141.

The public utility corporations paid $4,542,000, while estimated revenue from the Long bill would have amounted to $5,396,658. Therefore, he contended, the streetcar company would pay approximately $790,000 out of the $854,000 increase in franchise tax revenue.

Other persons who opposed the measure were Horace Guild of the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas & Electric Company, and Arthur P. Hardy, counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blacktace)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Bees-Cubs baseball game	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...		Sports and music
3:30	Food talk: "Hub"..	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...		Sports and music
3:45	News: Music...	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Vic and Sade"...		Sports and music
4:00	Burl Ives, songs...	"Mother o' Mine"...	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Bees-Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mirror"...
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"...		"Melody Mirror"...
4:30	Bess Johnson...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"...	Boston Bees-Cubs baseball game	Novachord solos...
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee: News...	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"...
5:00	"Mary Marlin"...	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"From A to Z"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:30	"The O'Neills"...	"Drama Behind News"...	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Gasoline Alley"...	"The Three Suns"	Frank Ryan's Sports...	Five Star News...
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: News	News; music; weather..	News Service...	"Captain Midnight"...	"Dance Time"...
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Music...	Sports Roundup...	Dinner Concert...	"Dance Time"...
6:30	Paul Sullivan...	Baseball scores; Music...	"Parade of the Stars"...	News Service...	Dinner Music...
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport results...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	"The Quintones"...
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": drama....	News of the World...	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Five Star News...
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Get Goin'": popular	Serenaders: music...	"Here's Morgan"...	"Let's Dance"...
7:45	"Second Husband"	orchestra: soloists	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures...	Housing talk...
8:00	"Court of Missing	Lillian Cornell: orchestra	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams...	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs": drama...	"Parade of Stars"...	vocalists: chorus...	"Selective Service"...	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; News...	Bee": quiz...	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Social Security talk...
9:00	"We, the People";	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	Popular music...	Variety Hour...
9:15	interviews: music	dramatic sketch...	Sanderson's Quiz...	Talk, Jack Starr-Hunt..	Variety Hour...
9:30	"Invitation to	News—Here and Abroad	"Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orchestra: soloist	Variety Hour...
9:45	Learning"...	Ted Steele, novachord	Molly": music...		Variety Hour...
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	New American Music...	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News...
10:15	Public Affairs...	New American Music...	guests; orchestra	News Service...	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:30	Four Clubmen...	New American Music...	College Humor': com-	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:45	News: Sports...	"Fires of History"...	edy; soloists; orchestra.	Sentimental Concert...	"Dance Digest"...
11:00	Weather: Music...	News; music...	News Service...	Stan Myers' Orchestra...	"Dance Digest"...
11:15	Masterworks of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather...	Stan Myers' Orchestra..	Artie Shaw's Orchestra..
11:30	Music: records...	Want"...	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	The Mills Brothers...	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or..	"Music You Want"...	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch...	"Day's End"; News...

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"...	Organ recital...	"Musical Clock"...	
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Musical Clock; News...	News comment...	"Musical Clock"...	
7:30	Talk; news...	Musical Clock...	"George and Dixie"...	News Service...	
7:45	News; weather...	News; weather...	"Good Morning"...	Bailey Axton, songs...	
8:00	News of Europe...	Bandstand...	News Service...	Eight Bells...	Five Star News...
8:15	Caroline Cabot...	Morning Toast...	Weather; Local news...	Morning Watch...	"Musical Timetable"...
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"...	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"...
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"...	Toast...	Movie talk; Music...	Rhythms...	Lone Star Ranch Girls...
9:00	Lover's Lane...	News; "As You Like It"...	Dramatized News...	"Merry-Go-Round"...	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:15	Oklahoma Cowboys...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food News...	"Merry-Go-Round"...	Zelma Larsson's Music...
9:30	Southern Serenade..	"Julia Blake": drama...	"Just About Time"...	Choir Loft, organ...	Good Morning Cheer...
9:45	Betty Crocker...	Shopping talk...	Talk; Organ recital...	Kathryn Turney Garten...	Good Morning Cheer...
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey...	"Bess Johnson"...	New England Cupboard...	Fashion talk...
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"...	News; Music...	"Ellen Randolph"...	Radio Telephone Club...	Studio Speaker...
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	Two Men and a Girl...	"Bachelor's Children"...	Singing Strings...	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair...	"Frank and Julia"...	"The Road of Life"...	U. S. Army Highlights...	You"...
11:00	"Treat Time"...	Mildred W. Carlson...	"Mary Marlin"...	News...	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"...	Family Circle...	"Pepper Young's Family"	Melody Strings...	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Clark Dennis, tenor...	"Lone Journey"...	Studio speakers...	Ann Nigro, pianist...
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"...	Weather; Musicale...	"David Harum": sketch	The Buckeye Four...	News Service...
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; Talk; Music...	Musical Roundup...	News...	"Rhythm Revue"...
12:15	"Girl Marries"...	Betty Randall, songs...	Musical Roundup...	Agricultural talk...	"Rhythm Revue"...
12:30	"Helen Trent"...	National Farm and	Singin' Sam...	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup...	Italian music program...	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service...	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"...
1:15	"Woman in White"...	N. E. Agricultural news.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"...
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"...	Religious Program...
1:45	"Road of Life"...	News; weather...	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program...
2:00	Dramatic sketch...	Concert Hall of the Air	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs...
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment...	Harry Horlick's Orch...
2:30	Fletcher Wiley...	U. S. Navy Band...	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Accordiana"...	David Williams, songs...
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"...	U. S. Navy Band...	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service...
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Bees versus	Sports and music...
3:15	Treasury of Song..	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Chicago Cubs baseball	Sports and music...
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife: sk...	"The Guiding Light"...	game: Jim Britt, an-	Sports and music...
3:45	News: Music...	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	nouncer	Sports and music...
4:00	Boo Hannon, songs	"Mother o' Mine"...	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Bees versus	"Melody Mirror"...
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"...	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Chicago Cubs baseball	"Melody Mirror"...
4:30	"Bess Johnson"...	women's program...	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	game: Jim Britt, an-	John Kiley, organist...
4:45	Chas Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News...	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	Comic Page Club...
5:00	"Mary Marlin"...	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"Superman"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:30	"The O'Neills"...	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror"...
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Gasoline Alley"...	The Three Sons...	Frank Ryan, Sports...	News Service...
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; Weather..	News Service...	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time...
6:15	Hedda Hopper...	Richard Himber's Orch.	Sports Roundup...	Dinner Concert...	Dance Time...
6:30	News Review...	Baseball scores; Music...	Musical Rendezvous...	News...	Dinner Music...
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas...	Musical Rendezvous...	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr....	Harold Sanford's Orch
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch...	News of the World...	"Fu Manchu"...	Five Star News...
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"...	Shirley Sadler, singer	"Inside of Sports"...	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Hawaiian Orchestra...
7:45	comedy drama...	Paul Laval's Orchestra..	Bill Cunningham, Inter.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Don Allen's Music...
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or	New England Town Meet-	Attuck's Chorus...
8:15	ward G Robinson	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?': sk.	ing of the Air: "What	Attuck's Chorus...
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Is the Moral Threat of	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	dramatizat'n: News	night": dramatic sk	and the Westerners	Hitler's New Order?"	Bobby Hackett's Orch
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines...	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter...	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Waltz Music...	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	John Steele, talk...	Album...
9:30	Baker; Portland	News Here and Abroad.	"Mr. District Attorney"	American Palestine Din-	Classical Album...
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra...	Ted Steele's Novachord	dramatic sketch...	ner; Senator Wagner	News; Sports...
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	New York Young Demo-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports...
10:15	Network Program...	cratic Club Program	Musical Knowledge...	News Service...	Local Sports...
10:30	President Roosevelt;	Pres. Roosevelt, others,	Pres. Roosevelt, others,	"Whispering Smith";	Local Sports...
10:45	Defense Sav. Bonds	on Defense Sav. Bonds.	on Defense Sav. Bonds.	dramatic serial...	Local Sports...
11:00	Weather; News...	News; Music; Weather...	News Service...	Boake Carter, news...	Local Sports...
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local News; Weather...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports...
11:30	Music"...	Want"...	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Dick Gasparre's Orch...	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Jerry Wald's Orch.	"Music You Want"...	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Dick Gasparre's Orch...	"Day's End"; News

Wagner Act Finding Recalls Waumbec Mills Case in Boston

The United States Supreme Court's 5-2 opinion that the Wagner Act prohibits anti-union discrimination in hiring as well as firing workers was discussed with interest today by Bostonians who remembered a highly similar ruling by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here last August.

The case sent up to the Appellate Court in Boston by the National Labor Relations Board involved the non-hiring of two men by a Manchester, N. H., mill, allegedly because of "unfavorable union records." The Circuit Court sustained the NLRB, ordering payment of back wages and reinstatement" of the two men who had never done a day's work for the corporation.

Written for the majority in a 2-1 decision, the opinion of Judge Calvert Magruder settled two questions in the so-called "Waumbec Mills Case." These were whether the NLRB could compel reinstatement of men allegedly refused employment because of their union activities or affiliation, and also whether the Court and Board had the power to compel an employer to pay wages from the time the workers were refused employment.

Affirmative Answer

As in the Circuit Court here, the issues raised by the Arizona case decided yesterday by the Supreme Court were answered affirmatively. The case involved the Phelps Dodge Corporation and two C. I. O. copper miners of Bisbee, Ariz.

Two justices, Mr. Justice Stone and Chief Justice Hughes, dissented however. Their position observers interpreted as holding the NLRB to its power to order employers to "cease and desist" from discriminatory practices. Anything more, such as back pay or reinstatement, wrote Mr. Justice Stone, "had very generally been thought to be beyond the power," even of the courts.

The Waumbec Mills case attained national notoriety by its inclusion in the House Committee report condemning the NLRB, and in an address at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. by Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee, a year ago.

Action Criticized

Commenting on the NLRB's action in regard to the two laborers in the Waumbec case, the Congressman said:

"Now, gentlemen, all you have to do if you want to know what is going to happen to this country is just look down that road as far as you can see the light of these two decisions, and see what can happen to business in this country, and see what can happen to the institution of private capital in this country if this concern can order you to pay from one to 10 years' back wages for people you had never fired—because you didn't hire them." Unfortunately, it was pointed out later, the Circuit Court in Boston did not agree with Mr. Smith. An apparently, neither does the Supreme Court.

Specifically, the facts reported to the CCA by the Board set forth that Alphonse Chartier and Edward G. Geoffrion, loom repairmen formerly affiliated with a textile union, sought work from the mills in 1937. There was an oral agreement of employment at $31.50 a week, and the men were shown their looms. When they never received work, they applied to the NLRB. The Court found that the employment manager of the Mills claimed he had discovered the two men were not "very desirable" on account of their labor union record.

Upholding the Board's order, the Court ruled that such discriminatory acts or "blacklisting" would render the provisions of the Wagner Act "worthless."

NLRB Decision Awaited In Pratt and Whitney Case

A quick decision on the unusual labor question at New England's great airplane plants at East Hartford, Conn., is expected from the National Labor Relations Board, Edward Schneider, regional attorney for the Board, said here today.

Mr. Schneider, who conducted a two-day hearing for the Labor Board at East Hartford last week, said the Board was pushing cases ahead involving national defense.

The problem placed before the Board comes from the Pratt & Whitney airplane engine plant and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Works, both of which are divisions of the United Aircraft Corporation.

The engine plant turns out Wasp and Hornet engines used in fighting planes. It has probably the largest individual plant in New England. Its production and maintenance employees number more than 13,000, and its other workers carry the total up to more than 20,000.

Along side of this expanding engine factory has grown up the Hamilton Standard propellor Division employing more than 3,500 workers. Both plants are on the same tract of land, but each is housed in its own building and operated as a separate division of the parent company with separate managers.

If an election is to be held, should it be confined to the smaller propellor works, or should it include both plants? This is the issue which the NLRB at Washington now has before it.

The machinists' union of the American Federation of Labor claims that it has organized enough workers in the propellor division to warrant the board ordering an election in this one plant.

The company on the other hand insists that the two plants should be considered as one unit, and that if any election be held, this cover them both.

Obviously, as the union claims only 1,153 signed authorization cards from the more than 3,500 workers in the propellor plant, it would come far short of a majority of the pair if the 13,000 production workers in the engine plant were included.

If the NLBB agrees with the company that the two adjacent plants would constitute the proper bargaining unit, the Board will probably not order an election in either.

But if the Board supports the Union, it may order an election in the propellor works alone. The Union claims that there are enough workers sympathetic there to it who did not sign cards to entitle it to an election.

The rival Congress of Industrial Organizations has made no claim to represent the employees in either plant.

Court Vacancies Not to Be Filled

No Massachusetts District Court vavancy will be filled until the Legisl

Advertising Trends Found Open to Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 29—Denouncing certain modern trends in advertising, Walter E. Thwing, head of the New York advertising firm bearing his name, spoke this noon before members of the Springfield Advertising Club, which met at the Hotel Kimball.

"In these strange days," he said, "a man who criticizes a government policy is very likely to be called a Fifth Columnist. If he criticizes an act of a Labor union, he is a Labor baiter. If he criticizes the practice of the advertising profession, he is suspected of being a Red.

"There is far too much criticism of advertising from the outside of the profession and far too little from the inside," Mr. Thwing continued. And then he proceeded to do a bit of straight-from-the-shoulder "inside" criticizing.

Growing Disapproval

"We all of us know that much current advertising is meeting growing disapproval," he said. "A public opinion poll has just been completed by the Advertising Research Foundation. To the question: 'Do you think there is need for stricter laws to regulate what is said in advertisements?' 51 per cent of the general public said 'yes,' and 84 per cent of the high school teachers said 'yes.'"

Referring to consumer organizations, Mr. Thwing asked: "Is there any truth in what they say when they condemn advertising on social and economic grounds? I know advertising men who condemn all consumer organizations as radicals and enemies. Why," he added, "consumers used to be the people who bought our goods, and may I emphasize the fact that they still are.

"Some people tell us that the handwriting is on the wall for advertising. Well, if it is, we want to know what it says. Right now, I'd be inclined to believe any one who told me that the handwriting reads: 'You are ignoring your social responsibility. You are abusing your economic power. You are seeking to come more and more the master and less and less the servant of American Business. You are an unwholesome luxury serving no good purpose in the crucial days ahead.'

Take an Honest Look

"We might consider that too extreme an indictment," Mr. Thwing continued. "But let's take an honest look at ourselves in the terms of this indictment. Is advertising ignoring its social responsibility? I believe that the great majority of advertisers recognize this responsibility and try to live up to it. I believe also that many of them do not. Numerically, the irresponsible advertisers who are blackening advertising's reputation, and who are the objects of this indictments, are in the minority. But, unfortunately, a number of them are among the largest buyers of space and time.

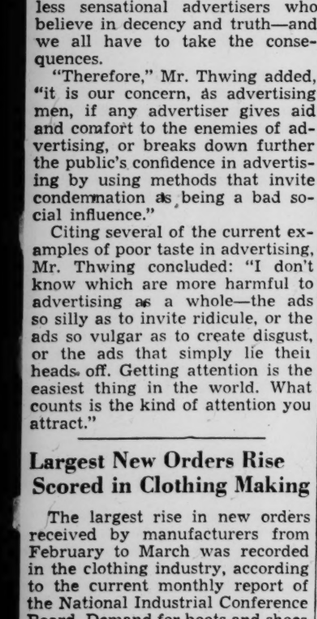
"So, the general public is naturally inclined to judge advertising, as a profession, by these questionable representatives, rather than by the more numerous but less sensational advertisers who believe in decency and truth—and we all have to take the consequences.

"Therefore," Mr. Thwing added, "it is our concern, as advertising men, if any advertiser gives aid and comfort to the enemies of advertising, or breaks down further the public's confidence in advertising by using methods that invite condemnation as being a bad social influence."

Citing several of the current examples of poor taste in advertising, Mr. Thwing concluded: "I don't know which are more harmful to advertising as a whole—the ads so silly as to invite ridicule, or the ads so vulgar as to create disgust, or the ads that simply lie their heads off. Getting attention is the easiest thing in the world. What counts is the kind of attention you attract."

Largest New Orders Rise Scored in Clothing Making

The largest rise in new orders received by manufacturers from February to March was recorded in the clothing industry, according to the current monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board. Demand for boots and shoes declined somewhat from the extremely high levels topped in February. The Board finds that new orders for manufactured goods touched their all-time peak in March.



Watering the Elephants

Old Mary Takes a Drink

One of the herd of elephants coming to Boston with Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's Circus. It opens a five-day engagement at Boston Garden Tuesday, May 6.

Vermont's Industrial Agent Proposes Long-Term Program

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 29—A long-term program for industrial expansion in Vermont is the aim of Lester E. Richwagen, Vermont's new industrial agent. While cooperation with the defense program is essential now, Mr. Richwagen said as he worked at his desk in the State capitol to speed the organization of his new office, he declared the big task will be to perfect an industrial fabric which will take up the slack of employment when the crisis is over.

The industrial agent suggested that industrial committees be formed in individual communities throughout the State as has already been done in Bennington. The State, its industries, and communities are small enough, he added, so that valuable progress can be accomplished by local organization. One of his most important jobs as industrial agent, he believes, will be "to bring closer relationship between the manufacturer, the employee and the community."

Vermont is the last New England State to establish the office of industrial agent, Mr. Richwagen pointed out. Other States have done a tremendous amount of groundwork, he said, which still has to be done in Vermont and which cannot be done overnight.

After a trip through the New England States last week during which he met industrial agents of other States and interviewed Albert M. Creighton, of Boston, Defense Co-ordinator for New England, Mr. Richwagen said that machine tools are still the major defense requirement and that no consideration is being given as yet by the government, to taking over plants of other types. His trip also disclosed, he said, that the majority of plants in Vermont desiring defense orders but not yet having received any, will have to depend on the subcontract field, because of the uniformly small size of such industrial plants.

Co-ordination of the sources of such orders, and plants in Vermont where they can be placed, is one of the first problem he is planning to meet.

The industrial agent returns to Boston today and will meet with other industrial agents of New England for a conference with Defense Co-ordinator Creighton.

Merit System

Approximately 100 employees of four State departments under the new State merit system competed for their jobs with 480 other applicants, in examinations held Saturday at four different points in the State.

The employees who competed with outsiders to hold their positions are employed in the Departments of Public Welfare, Old Age Assistance, Unemployment Compensation and Public Health, the four State agencies which receive Federal funds for social security activities.

The examinations were held in Montpelier, Burlington, Rutland, and St. Johnsbury. The positions for which examinations were given included two classes of typists, two ratings of stenographers and six classes of clerks.

Examinations were of general informational character prepared by outside consultants who were called in from Vermont educational institutions by the merit system council. ajor Merton Ashton, merit system supervisor, said they are based on modern scientific testing of the short answer type designed to yield objective results, in which the opinion of the scorer plays no part.

Defense Plans

Further active defense plans are being made in Vermont both by organizations and communities. The Vermont Association of Fire Chiefs has just completed a survey to determine the number of pieces of fire fighting equipment in the State and first aid appliances that might be used in connection with national defense.

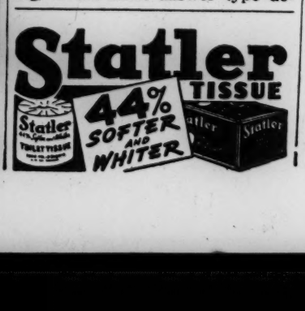
Questionnaires were mailed to 90 organized fire departments in the State which were answered almost 100 per cent. In Rutland, Fire Chief Alfred H. Keltenski has announced formation of an auxiliary fire fighting force which will meet once a week for drill. In Barre, a three-minute blackout of the city last Wednesday, was reported comparatively successful. Thousands of cars filled hillside roads to watch the experiment.

WPA Projects

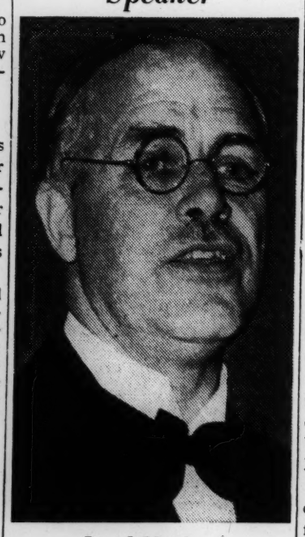
A report of WPA construction projects in Vermont during the five-year period ending in December 1940, released by State Administrator Harold P. Radigan of Rutland, shows the major items, 1,560 miles of highways, roads and streets, either newly constructed or repaired by the agency's workers. Of this, approximately 90 per cent was work done on roads outside of city or village limits.

Other items reported for this period was the construction of 251 new bridges and the repair of 303 existing bridges. There were also 3,041 new culverts built and 457 existing culverts repaired.

More than 86 miles of sidewalks, 32 miles of curbs, 11 miles of gutters and 13 miles of guardrails and guardwalks were built and 86 miles of Vermont roadsides landscaped during the period.



Speaker



Lord Marley

Member of the British House of Lords, who will be principal speaker at the first Beef Eaters Dinner held in New England, at the Parker House May 8, when the Beef Eaters of America meet. Proceeds of the dinner will be added to the fund of the British-American Ambulance Corps.

Mr. William V. C. Ruxton, President of the Ambulance Corps, is Captain of the Beef Eaters of America, Mr. J. Fahys Cook is Clerk of Cheque, and Mrs .Walter A. Deems, originator of the idea, is Lieutenant. These are the titles of the original Beef Eaters, the King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Option Is Kept In Vaccination Law in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 29—Protests of constituents apparently played a part in the ultimate defeat of a proposal before the Maine Legislature to give school committees the right to exclude unvaccinated children from the public schools of Maine.

Although the Senate had accepted a minority report "ought not to pass," the bill was passed in the House by a voice vote and therefore sent to a conference committee whose inability to reach a compromise agreement automatically killed the measure last week.

The bill was reported "ought to pass" to the Senate by a nine to one margin of the Committee on Public Health but the Senate accepted the "ought not to pass" motion of Senator Albert Elliot of Thomaston. Mr. Elliot is a member of the committee.

There was little debate in the Senate, but the measure was discussed roundly in the House, where testimony plainly showed there had been considerable opposition to the bill among constituents. The bill, introduced last February, bore the uninformative title "An Act Relating to the Duties of Superintending School Committees." By amendment to existing law covering the subject of vaccination it proposed to strike out the provision that a child may be excluded from vaccination if the parent or guardian presents a signed statement that he is opposed to vaccination. Thus amended, the law would have empowered school committeemen to exclude, if they deemed expedient, any person not vaccinated although otherwise entitled to admission.

Proponents of the measure contended the qualifying clause in the original law rendered it virtually ineffective. They denied the amendment provides compulsory vaccination and argued it would merely serve as an inducement to parents to have their children so treated.

Opponents of the measure, however, were backed by strong voices of the constituents who manifested surprising interest in the bill, particularly since by title the real motive was not indicated. Although it passed the House, opposition was plain spoken. Representative Leslie E. Jacobs of Auburn said he had received at least 300 letters against it. Indicating further opposition among constituents, Representative George R. Grua said there were a great many persons who have for one reason or other great scruples against vaccination. Representative L. C. Good argued parents should have the right to say what is best for their children and Representative Clifford McGlauflin spoke in like vein when he said, "If you have children it is only reasonable that you should have something to say, yourself, as to whether or not these children should be vaccinated."

Job Prospects Declared Good For Graduates

Youths graduating from the Boston public schools this June will face the best employment prospects of any class since 1929, according to a survey made by Superintendent Arthur L. Gould. Greatest demand is for graduates of the technical courses, practically all of whom have full time jobs for the coming summer.

One hundred percent placement was reported by the Boston Trade School and Mechanics Arts High School, and the automobile, printing, sheet-metal, electrical and machine shop courses in the various high schools.

Three-fourths of the graduating class at Dorchester High School for boys, where courses in carpentry and woodworking are given, had been placed in jobs by April 1, and all the others have been promised jobs this summer, Mr. Gould stated.

The demand for sheet metal workers and electric welders is so great that boys who have only completed three or four years of the five-year course are getting jobs, the Superintendent went on.

Graduates more than 18 years old are having the best success.

Glareless Glass Inventor to Speak

Dr. Katharine B. Blodgett of General Electric's Laboratory in Schenectady, who recently provoked world-wide comment for developing a film coating that removes glare from reflected light on glass windows, will address the Wellesley College chapter of Sigma Xi, at Wellesley this evening.

Dr. Blodgett has recently been engaged in the study of molecular films of the order of one-ten-millionth of an inch in thickness, in the General Electric laboratory.

By applying thin chemical films to the surface of laboratory samples of glass, she has been able to nullify or neutralize rebounding light rays, with the result that pictures framed with glass so treated appear as if there were no glass at all, regardless of the angle from which it is viewed. Although no method has yet been devised to harden the oil film, this may some day lead to its application on clock faces, show cases, display windows, and in fact any place where glare is caused by light reflecting on glass. At present, however, such glass is not available outside the laboratory.

In Boston

Walter Frederick Seely

Mildred Dilling

Famous harpist who plays at the Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday.

Noted Harpist Plays Sunday In Boston

The famous harpist, Mildred Dilling, will play in a concert next Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, at the Museum of Fine Arts, assisted by Verne Q. Powell on the flute, and Claude Jean Chiasson at the harpsichord. On Thursday evening, May 8, she will be soloist with the Triad Choral Society, the latter under the direction of Jessie Dodd, at the Hotel Gardner.

A native of Indianapolis Miss Dilling did her most important studying in Paris, under Henriette Renie, the leading harpist of Europe. She was the first American to be sent by the British Broadcasting Corporation on a tour of all its stations, the first harpist to play over the radio in Ireland, and the first to be televised in England.

Seven times she has played at the White House, beginning with President Harding and performing for each of his successors. In the living room of her New York apartment she has amassed what is considered the most impressive collection of harps in existence. There are 32, including an African harp, a Mexican, a Welsh, a couple of Irish harps, and a Scandinavian minnesinger's harp of the 16th century. She would like to see the public take to the harp again as in ancient times.

Weymouth Hails Sewage Plans

The Federal Government's program to construct a 3,200-foot main at a cost of $630,000 in Weymouth, Mass., as a link in the vast metropolitan district sewage system, is being hailed by Town officials as a decided improvement which will eventually serve hundreds of homes.

"It will be the best little gift this town has ever received," Selectman Joseph A. Fern, commented.

The new line will be built from a point on Bridge Street, North Weymouth, where the defense housing project will be located, to a point where connection will be made with a line of the metropolitan system.

Some protests against Federal defense housing plans brought a statement from Mr. Fern that Town officials have no authority to dispute the construction of the housing units within the Town limits. He said that local officials had been informed that the United States Housing Authority is acting under the rights of a limited national emergency declared by President Roosevelt.

25,000 Cords Start Drive Of Aroostook Pulpwood

ASHLAND, Maine, April 29 (AP)—The Aroostook County pulpwood drive began recently, with 100 men tossing the first of 25,000 cords into the big Machias River to float to Ashland, where car loadings will start.

Another 100 men are busy building camps along the big Machias and other streams for summer cutting of an estimated 50,000 cords.

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Trinity 'Grads' Hear Criticism Of Lindbergh

A Connecticut State official and man of letters, and a prominent New England educator sharply criticized Col. Charles A. Lindbergh who yesterday resigned his commission in the United States Army Air Corps Reserve.

Speaking before the Trinity College Alumni Association of Boston last night, Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard of Connecticut, a Pulitzer Prize winner, said he was glad that a certain commission in the United States Army Air Corps Reserve had just been turned in.

"Hitler wrote a book telling us what he wants us to do and now he has given us 14 examples of what he wants us to do," Mr. Shepard said. "Some citizens have been told by him what he wants and they have obeyed him so well that they've been decorated. And what is more they have not given those medals back."

The speaker, a former English professor at Trinity, did not mention Colonel Lindbergh by name.

At Hartford, Conn., Roswell G. Ham, President of Mt. Holyoke College, asserted that Charles A. Lindbergh did not represent the youth of America. He termed the aviator a "person of formula."

Speaking at the Trinity College Foreign Policy Forum last night Dr. Ham declared that Mr. Lindbergh is without qualifications as an authority on international affairs.

Those who would collaborate with Hitler after a German victory, he said, don't face the facts. There is no such thing as collaboration with Hitler, he added.

The Mt. Holyoke President defined youth as "the possession of anyone of open mind, adventurous spirit, generous impulse, one unparsimonious of life, a hater of penny-worth morality, one to whom liberty is the air of existence."

Aid to Stimson

© Harris & Ewing

Harvey H. Bundy

Boston man appointed a special assistant to the Secretary of War. During the last war Mr. Bundy was Assistant Counsel of the United States Food Administration, and from 1931 to 1933 was Assistant Secretary of State.

New Haven Co. Seeks Funds For Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29—The New Haven Railroad wants to spend $2,275,000 for new equipment and a petition to carry out its proposal is now before Judge Carroll C. Hincks in the United States Court.

The petition was placed before Judge Hincks, in charge of reorganization proceedings of the New Haven, yesterday and he directed a hearing be held May 9.

Trustees of the New Haven seeking to replace worn out, depreciated equipment, asked the Court for permission to purchase five 4,000-horsepower Diesel locomotives for freight and passenger service, six new Diesel switching engines, and 20 motor coaches.

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The Stage in Review
The Stars of the Week
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With the Country's Cartoonists

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Cubs Think They Can Win National League Flag—Nettelbladt Scores 67 at Oakley

Chicago Needs Help From Lou Novikoff and Stringer

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Wilson's Chicago Cubs, who are in Boston through Thursday for a series with the Bees, think they can win the National League pennant. They suspected as much back in February, while at Catalina Island. After stepping all over the White Sox in the city series, they were sure of it. This news comes as a surprise to easterners, who this morning looked at the standing and found the Cubs in the second division, only half a game in front of the sixth-place locals.

Much of Wilson's optimism is based on the play of two rookies, Lou "The Mad Russian" Novikoff in left field and Infielder Lou Stringer If Novikoff hits the pitching up here and Stringer holds together the infield, the Bruins will be in the race with the Reds, Dodgers and Cardinals.

Newsome Speaks

Dick Newsome, Red Sox knuckleballer who pitched in the Pacific Coast League last season, says Novikoff may not hit too well against smart hurling. "He had an inflated average on the coast, but I don't think he'll do anything like that up here," Newsome said recently. "He can be fooled with a good curve ball and he'll see plenty in the National League. If you think Joe Medwick hits at a lot of bad balls, wait until you see 'the Mad Russian.'"

Newsom also calls Stringer "the best defensive infielder I have ever seen," but doubts if he will hit the pitching here. "However, perhaps he can be taught," the Red Sox newcomer added.

When the season opened, Wilson had Stringer at short. But Billy Herman was injured and the manager had to move the Los Angeles rookie to second base. The shift brought Bill Myers into the game at short.

Leiber on First

Now that Hank Leiber has signed, Wilson contemplates a surprise move. Jimmy will try Hank, once he gets in shape, at first base and let little Dominic Dallessandro remain in center field. Leiber may not be ready for action until the middle of May, as he is at least two or three weeks away from playing condition. He has not had a day of spring training.

Since the start of the race, Wilson has had three first basemen. He opened with Ed Waitkus, the Cambridge boy, but had big Glenn Russell in there on the third day. In the recent Pittsburgh series, Jimmy went back to Waitkus for a day and then shifted to Phil Cavarretta, who is listed on the club roster as an outfielder. Now Leiber will get a chance to satisfy the skipper at the initial sack. Hank certainly will not be a defensive improvement over the aforementioned trio, but he will out-hit them, individually and collectively.

Cub Pitching

Wilson's chief problem this spring has been his pitching, a little matter in which he is not alone. Judging by the box scores, he is still feeling his way around. At various times he has started Claude Passeau, Vern Olsen, Charley Root, Bill Lee, Paul Erickson, Larry French and Dizzy Dean. Only Passeau and Root have gone the distance and won. The second time out, Charley was beaten by the Cardinals.

Lee, who staged a long holdout siege, was defeated in his first start, despite five-hit pitching. Johnny Vander Meer, his opponent, yielded only four in a 1-0 triumph. On his second try, Lee was hit hard by the Cardinals, who seem to be hitting everybody hard. Dean opened a game against the Pirates, but was not around at the start of the second inning. He had given up three hits and three runs in the first. French lost a tough 11-inning decision to the Pirates.

* * *

Augie Galan, one of the most valuable members of the Chicago cast, started the season on the injured list. When he can play every day and Leiber gets in shape, Wilson should move up in the standing.

* * *

Either Jim Tobin or Dick Erickson will pitch the second game of the Chicago series tomorrow for the Bees. Dick has dropped three in a row and has hit rather harshly on each occasion. However, he usually is effective against the Cubs. Tobin has been beaten twice, but the last time went 14 innings before bowing to the Phillies. Manny Salvo is also ready to work whenever Manager Casey Stengel needs him. His last effort was against the Dodgers last Friday, which he lost to Kirby Higbe, 5-0.

* * *

Out in Detroit, the Red Sox are trying to overtake the Yankees and Indians in the American League race. By beating the Browns yesterday, the White Sox went into a third-place tie with the locals. Lefty Grove was to pitch the Briggs Stadium opener this afternoon for Manager Joe Cronin.

* * *

The release of Woody Rich to Louisville comes as a disappointment. In fact, the right-hander from North Carolina has been Cronin's biggest disappointment this spring. After looking great in early Grapefruit League games, Woody suddenly lost his grip on the ball and fell back into his old habit of favoring the arm which once gave him trouble. At Louisville he will work regularly and be back with his pal and roomie, Bill Butland.

Power and Class in Bee Infield

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Miller, Babe Dahlgren and 'Bama Rowell

This trio forms three-quarters of the sparkling Boston infield, with Miller at shortstop, Rowell at second, and Dahlgren at first. The Bees have clicked off 14 double plays to date and the above trio has figured in eight of them. All three are handy with bats, too.

Big Red Leading League

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	W	L	Pct
Cornell	4	1	.800
Pennsylvania	2	1	.667
Yale	2	1	.667
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Harvard	1	2	.333
Princeton	1	2	.333
Columbia	1	4	.200

Yale's varsity baseball team may be leading the Eastern Intercollegiate League in team batting, individual batting, and team fielding—but Cornell is leading the league in games won and lost.

According to the first statistical report issued from league headquarters, the Elis are bowling along in team batting at a .340 clip to .262 for Cornell and .257 for Dartmouth. In team fielding the Blue has a percentage mark of .973 to .962 for Columbia and .952 for Dartmouth. And in individual batting Yale's Howie Kaye has the stupendous average of .600, earned on six hits in 10 at bat. Gerry Besse of Yale and Capt. Stan Pearson of Princeton are tied for second with .500 each.

A glance at the team standing, however, shows the Big Red nine out in front with four victories in five starts, with Penn and Yale tied for second with two wins in three starts.

Six games are on tap in league play this week, the first of which comes tomorrow when Columbia plays at Pennsylvania. The other contests find Penn at Dartmouth Friday, and Cornell at Yale, Princeton at Dartmouth, and Penn at Harvard in a double-header all on Saturday.

The individual batting records follow:

Name & College	AB	H	RBI	Av.
Kaye, Yale	10	6	0	.600
Besse, Yale	10	5	1	.500
Pearson, Princeton	12	6	2	.500
Bufalino, Cornell	15	7	4	.467
Wood, Yale	14	6	1	.429
Burns, Dartmouth	10	4	0	.400
Beinstein, Penn.	13	5	3	.385
Carton, Yale	11	4	3	.364
Reagan, Penn.	11	4	0	.364
Finneran, Cornell	17	6	3	.353
Governali, Columbia	17	6	3	.353
MacCoy, Princeton	12	4	4	.333
Stotzer, Yale	12	4	2	.333
Pill, Cornell	19	6	3	.316
Ruddy, Cornell	16	5	3	.313
Scholl, Cornell	16	5	1	.313
Burdette, Yale	10	3	2	.300
Plumer, Princeton	10	3	2	.300
Powers, Princeton	10	3	1	.300
Yuknavich, Columbia	20	6	3	.300

Gallagher Hopeful Of Better Hitting

Northeastern's varsity baseball team, composed of potentially the heaviest hitters in New England circles, was set to attempt to live up to that reputation this afternoon at Huntington Field in a return game with Rhode Island State. A fortnight ago, Coach Herb Gallagher's Huskies were limited to one measly run by the Rams.

Although they have won three of their five starts, the Huskies have not yet hit their batting strides. Only Catcher Jim Maguire and firstsacker Wally Urbanik are really belting the ball. Maguire has a five-game average of .388, while Urbanik figures at .352.

The classy Al Pajonas, considered by many the best college infielder in these parts, is hitting an even .300, but his two triples of last Saturday against Bates were important enough to make Coach Gallagher forget all about batting averages.

Frank Coole of Belmont was listed to do the Northeastern pitching today, with Warner Keaney working for Rhode Island.

Pros in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29 (AP)—As anticipated Alice Marble and Don Budge gained singles victories in the professional tennis exhibitions here last night. Miss Marble defeated Mary Hardwick of England 6—1, 6—3, while Budge rallied after losing the first set and overcame Big Bill Tilden 2—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Marble and Tilden then teamed to win a mixed doubles match from Miss Hardwick and Budge, 7—9, 6—2, 6—3.

College Golf

Wisconsin 15, Notre Dame 12.
St. Joseph's 9, Rider 0.

College Tennis

Minnesota 7, Iowa State 2.
William and Mary 5, Randolph-Macon 4.

Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Today

National League

St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American League

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American League

Washington at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
TOMORROW AT 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Informal Game May Mark B. U. Final Session

Boston University may play Providence College in an informal spring football game at Weston next Tuesday afternoon as the highlight of Junior Week Field Day. . . . There are still one or two details to be ironed out but it looks as though the game is clinched. . . . Hugh Devore, Providence coach, and Pat Hanley of the Terriers will get together before the game to decide whether it will be regulation test or an informal scrimmage with both coaching staffs on the field.

* * *

The Terriers will be regatta hosts for the first time in the history of the school next Saturday when the Scarlet and White oarsmen meet Dartmouth and American International on the Charles River Basin. . . . B. U. will introduce an innovation in this regatta by having motion pictures taken at the finish line. . . . In the past there have been finishes with crews so closely bunched that the judges have had to guess the winning shell. . . . Under this system, if there is a very close finish, the winner will be unofficial until the movie film is developed. Sheriff Fred Sullivan of Suffolk County, a former Harvard coxswain, will be the active referee Saturday.

* * *

There is just one baseball game carded for the Terrier nine this week. . . . Tomorrow Mel Collard takes his team over to Newton to open a home and home series with the B. C. Eagles. . . . Bill DeMerritt, who beat Harvard a week ago, will probably start against the Maroon and Gold, with Carl Braun, last year's Terrier ace who has finally rounded back into form, being held in reserve.

* * *

This week will be comparatively light for the golf and tennis teams. . . . The golfers will be Harvard's guests Wednesday and on the same day the netmen visit M. I. T.

* * *

Al Clark, Boston University's brilliant halfback of the past three seasons, has been given permission to conclude his final semester at the College of Business Administration early next week so that he can join the Naval Air Corps on May 15. . . . He will be stationed at Squantum for a month and then head south for six months of intensive training.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley is pretty enthusiastic about next fall's football team despite the fact that he has lost 12 seniors plus two regulars who have left school and three freshmen who withdrew. . . . Pat figures he will be every bit as strong if not stronger than last year, provided he doesn't lose any more via the draft or through withdrawal.

N. E. Basketball

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Walter B. Spence, secretary of the Connecticut Interscholastic Athletic Conference, announced that the 1942 New England basketball tournament would be held here on March 19, 20 and 21.

The games will be played in the New Haven Arena which will also be the scene of the Connecticut tournament on March 12, 13 and 14.

Connecticut last played host to the New England tournament in 1935.

Scholastic averages of the members of the Tribe of Illini, organization of University of Illinois lettermen, were much higher than the all-university men average for the first semester, a check-up has just disclosed. The athletes averaged 3.5099. The university men's average was 3.2501.

Much Improved Harvard Nine Is Host to Tufts Tomorrow

A greatly improved Harvard nine is conceded a good chance of breaking Tufts' three-year victory streak when the Jumbos visit Soldiers Field for the first of a two-game series Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The return match will be at Medford on June 14.

Tufts defeated the Crimson 4-1 and 5-4 last year with the superb hurling of Capt. Al Hatch. The year before they won 4-2 and 8-7, and in 1938, 13-4, in the sole encounter. The last time Harvard won was at Medford in 1937 in a tight 5-4 duel.

Judge Kenneth Nash, in his 21st year as Tufts' tutor, has a veteran line-up back from last year with the exception of two good sophomore infielders, Zeke Shapiro at short and Howie Redgate at first. But the Jumbos have not reached the form they showed last season and apparently feel the loss of Hatch, their ace moundsman. This year they have dropped four out of five, edging Springfield 9-8, and losing to Yale 3-0, to Bowdoin 3-2, to Boston University 6-5, and to Bates 7-3.

Tufts Has Chance

However, on the basis of comparative Boston University scores, Tufts should have a good chance of defeating the Crimson, which blew up completely by a score of 15-7 in its latest game with the Terriers. Harvard has improved considerably since then, and was particularly effective in winning a league encounter from Columbia 7-3 in New York, Saturday. For the first time this season the Crimson showed real hitting strength, which has been the outstanding weakness of the club.

Leading the Tufts nine is Capt. Mark Hanabury of Weymouth at third base, who led the team last year with .372 hitting average. The other returning veterans are Grant Curtis of Brockton, catcher; Lew Gessay of Rockville, Conn., second base; Art Harrison of Norwood, left field; Frank Bennett of Cambridge, center field; and Tom Lee of Belmont, right field. On the mound will be Ollie Olsen of Rowley, a junior who performed well last year but did not play against Harvard.

Parsons Makes Team

Coach Floyd Stahl will start the same Crimson nine that he has fielded all season, with one exception. Bill Parsons, second string catcher, will replace Oscar Haussermann in the outfield, taking over the right field post. Ed Buckley will shift from right to center field and Lou Clay will cover the left garden. Bob Regan will catch, with Bill Tully at first, Bart Harvey at second, Capt. Fred Keyes at short, and Gil Whittemore at third. Either Charlie Brackett or Jack Schwede will pitch.

Bill Parsons won a regular position for himself Saturday by his timely hitting and efficient fielding. His double in the 10th was decisive in downing Columbia. The surprise of the Crimson team this year has been Bart Harvey, sophomore second baseman, who has been the only consistent hitter during the nine's long batting slump. Following closely behind Harvey in hitting strength have been Ed Buckley and Lou Clay, neither of whom is doing as well as he did last year.

Judge Heads Committee

NEW YORK (AP)—Avery Brundage, President of the United States - Pan American Games Committee, has announced the appointment of Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney as chairman of the National Finance Committee.

Face Jumbo Team

By a Staff Photographer

At Home Tomorrow

Ed Buckley, left, and Bill Tully of the Harvard baseball team, are hopeful of ending Tufts' long stretch of diamond victories over the Crimson. Harvard hasn't defeated the Jumbos since 1937. The two teams meet in the first of a home-and-home series at Soldiers Field, Brighton, tomorrow afternoon.

Tiller Talk

When the "sailin'est yacht club on the South Shore" sends out its racing schedule, the trend in the coming season's yachting activities in that district is fairly accurately forecasted. For the Squantum Yacht Club annually lives up to its name as the most active South Shore yachting organization.

Boasting the majority of the popular Boston Bay and South Shore class, the Indians, the foremost information which the Squantum Y. C., circular gives out is the whereabouts of those warwhooping individuals of the sea warpaths.

The Indians are listed for eight inter-club races at the various Boston Bay yacht clubs. Each summer the number of inter-club races seems to be decreasing with the addition of new series, and special races.

But, you can be sure that those eight inter-club races this summer will be the usual slam-bang affairs.

The Wollaston Yacht Club opens the official inter-club season June first. Other Boston Bay clubs sponsoring official inter-club gatherings are: Savin Hill, Winthrop's Pleasant Park Y. C.; South Boston, Squantum, Quincy, Lynn, and the Winthrop Yacht Club.

South Boston is the only yacht club with more than one inter-club regatta counting in the seasonal standings. Southie has two official inter-clubs, the first on July Fourth, and the second Aug. 24.

The racing season opens officially, too, at the South Boston Yacht Club for Boston Bay and upper South Shore yachting enthusiasts.

On Memorial Day, South Boston holds its annual inaugural ceremonies with an open regatta. Previous to that occasion, various South Shore and Boston yachtsmen have had various tune-up races and are all set for the official opening.

The Squantum schedule also dates Quincy Bay Race Week as beginning July 27 this year. Quincy Yacht Club opens the week by its sponsorship of the first two days of sailing. Squantum takes over for the next two days, and the Wollaston Yacht Club concludes the week's festivities with one day's racing.

* * *

That ever-growing Hustler class has scheduled two special racing events this summer. At South Boston's Memorial Day open regatta, a special trophy has been put up for the Hustlers, The Clancy Memorial Day Trophy . . . July 20, a long distance race for the Hustlers is scheduled with the Syl Champlin Trophy as prize . . . This race will start off the Wessagusset Yacht Club in Weymouth.

* * *

There will be two Massachusetts Bay cruises this summer at least. The first is scheduled for July 11, 12, 13 . . . while the second is carded for August 2 and 3 . . . The latter cruise will take the fleet to Salem Willows.

* * *

The schedule for the Lambert Trophy Race, the annual Eastern Yacht Club affair from New London to Marblehead following the Harvard-Yale crew race, this year lists the event as starting Sunday, June 15 . . . As usual, this event is open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club . . . Three classes will be run: Class A, schooners and ketches rating over 30 feet; Class B, sloops and yawls rating over 30 feet: Class C, yachts of any rig rating 30 feet or under.

* * *

This week end the N. E. collegiate dinghy sailors go to the Coast Guard Academy Boat Club at New London, Conn., for the First Annual I. C. Y. R. A. New England Dinghy Championships, Saturday and Sunday.

College Baseball

Colgate 10, Hartwick 9.
Duke 6, Villanova 5.
Delaware 5, Haverford 0.
Lafayette 10, Muhlenberg 1.
Ursinus 10, Lehigh 9.

N. E. P. G. A. Champion Wins With Press Partner Keane

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New England professional golf brigade today looked forward to the remainder of the golfing season with sighs of relief. Their annual struggle around Oakley Country Club's course with the newspapermen of Boston is over for another 12 months.

Yesterday's affair was won by Harry Nettelbladt, the long-striding New England P. G. A. champion from Framingham, and his press partner, Cliff Keane of the Globe. The two posted a four-under-par 67 as their best ball—but that best ball happened to be Nettelbladt's own score.

Such, however, is most often the case. The tournament, in all but a few instances, finds the professionals practically competing against each other with the newspapermen just going along for the ride.

This may sound like an indictment of the tournament, but it is far from it. The idea of the tourney in the first place is to get the pros and press better acquainted for the coming season or to cement further already friendly relations, and the affair serves admirably.

Yesterday Nettelbladt, a former New Hampshire open champion, hardly needed any help from his amateur partner, although he graciously declared that Cliff had lent him no end of moral assistance. Keane shot an 80 on his own ball, but his coming through with his pars enabled Nettelbladt to go all out on his efforts for birdies.

Probably the most important part of the Framingham pro's victory was his success with his putter. A full winter of practice at his winter course at Sea Island, Ga., found him hot on the greens, and he one-putted 10 of them. Altogether he used only 27 putts.

Tied for second place in low gross were the pairings of Eddie Burke of Wianno and Joe Juffre of the Herald, and Charlie MacAndrew of Burlington, Vt., and Abe Savrann of the H. A. A. News. These two combinations were just one stroke behind the winners, Burke shooting a 68 on his own ball, and MacAndrew carding a 69 but being helped one stroke by Savrann. Abe was the only amateur among the leading pairs to help his pro partner, and his birdie at the eighth came in mighty handy.

The low net award was taken by Steve Sincuk, assistant to John Bernardi at Charles River, and his partner, Bill Bailey of the Globe, whose gross 71 was reduced to 66. Bill Bailey, whose handicap is 10 in the Newspapermen's Golf Association, "burned up the course" with a 79 to win the N. G. A.'s tournament by a wide margin. Handicaps in the association, incidentally, are based upon 80.

Nettelbladt and Sincuk won prizes of $19.50 each for their victories, while Keane and Bailey each won a dozen golf balls.

This affair over, the professionals now can concentrate on their business and their weekly tournaments, the first of which comes next Monday at Wollaston. It will be a 36-hole, Metropolitan style test. The following Monday the pros go to Woodland. Meanwhile the newspapermen go back to work.

* * *

The Women's Golf Association yesterday conducted the second of its three qualifying rounds for places on the various spring teams, and again 175 women competed at the four qualifying courses—The Country Club, Commonwealth, Wollaston, and Kernwood. Lowest round of the day was posted by Mrs. Willie Howard, who scored an 82 to lead the Western District at Commonwealth.

Other district leaders were Mrs. William M. Austin, who led The Country Club section with an 84 at the Clyde Street course; Mrs. Warren Beard, former State and Eastern champion, who headed the Southern District at Wollaston with her 86; and Deborah Verry, current State champion, whose 84 at Kernwood was good enough to allow her to lead the Northern District for the second time in a row.

Other low scorers included Mrs. J. Goodrich, 86, (The Country Club); Mrs. Eli Brilliant, 86, Mrs. H. C. Dodge, 86, Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew, 88, and Helen Morgan, 88, (Western); Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, 89, and Mrs. H. Scholl, Jr., 89, (Southern); and Mrs. F. Gleason, 86, Mrs. F. Tarr, Jr., 87, and Mrs. Donald McClusky, 88, (Northern).

The final day of trials comes Thursday with Southern at Blue Hill, Northern at Weston, Western at Pine Brook Valley, and The Country Club at The Country Club.

Major Neyland Will Take Coaching Tricks to Army

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 29 (AP)—Uncle Sam's fighting forces won't be pushed around much if the Army does as well as did Tennessee's Volunteers under Maj. Robert R. Neyland.

In establishing the Vols as one of the nation's greatest football teams, the Major employed a lot of lessons he learned as a West Point Cadet and then as a young officer in the Engineer Corps.

He found a place on the gridiron for such stuff as split-second precision, complicated maneuvers, and a modicum of pageantry—stuff he picked up on the drill grounds and in engineering work.

It all paid off for the Vols—sending them to three post-season Bowls in successive years—and for the Major himself—enabling him to become one of the nation's highest paid coaches.

Now the Major is to return to the service—his first love—and he'll be taking with him a lot of tricks he picked up in 20 years of coaching when he reports at Norfolk, Va., next month. He was ordered to Army duty yesterday.

Just how valuable the lessons are Neyland has learned in the handling of men, mapping out strategy for Saturday afternoon battles, and in the use of practical psychology will be determined later.

The Major thinks they are valuable.

One afternoon last fall when the talk switched from the bright prospects for his third undefeated, untied season to the Major's favorite subject, the Army, he observed:

"I believe the experiences I've had in teaching young men to play football have been as beneficial to me—an Army man—as was the early training I received in the Army."

The Major talked about the problems he has had to solve in welding groups of strong-willed, individualistic, awkward youths into smooth-working effective football machines.

"For having had this experience," said, "I believe I would make a better officer if ever I return to active service."

One thing the Major will be taking back to the Army with him—certainly in step with Congressional opinion—is his belief that "a good defense is the best offense."

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	34	9	14	3	12	.412
Williams	10	1	4	0	3	.400
Di Maggio	45	10	17	0	1	.378
Doerr	46	7	15	4	20	.326
Foxx	39	14	12	1	7	.308
Peacock	20	1	6	0	3	.300
Pytlak	21	2	6	0	2	.286
Newsome	7	2	2	0	0	.286
Tabor	43	5	11	1	2	.256
Fox	28	3	7	0	3	.250
Spence	21	2	5	0	0	.238
Finney	48	7	9	0	4	.188
Hale	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	0	0	.000

Bees

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Moore	57	6	19	1	6	.333
Dahlgren	50	8	15	3	9	.300
Berres	24	1	6	0	3	.250
Hassett	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Miller	51	7	12	1	7	.235
Rowell	57	5	12	0	2	.211
Cooney	55	5	7	0	2	.200
West	41	7	8	3	9	.195
Sisti	32	3	5	0	1	.156
Masi	13	0	2	0	0	.154
Majeski	29	4	4	0	2	.138
Averill	17	0	2	0	1	.118
Bray	11	1	1	0	1	.091
Gremp	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Manno	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Preibisch	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Princeton Crew Faces Hardest Test in Boston

PRINCETON, N. J., April 29 (AP)—An unbeaten Princeton crew faces its stiffest test of the young rowing season Saturday when it races against strong eights from Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River at Boston.

The Tigers will be out to stem a four-year Crimson winning streak in the Compton Cup competition and to put down the strongest bid for the trophy ever made by M. I. T.

A weak sister in collegiate rowing ranks throughout its nine-year water history, the Engineers came up with a fine boatload this year. A better crew, the experts say, than the eight which finished second to Harvard on Lake Carnegie last year, the first time in eight years that M. I. T. had not been last in the Compton Classic.

Harvard has suffered from graduation, losing five of last year's varsity eight. The Crimson has been bolstered, however, by some promising jayvee recruits and several sophomores who rowed in the strong 1940 freshman boat.

Princeton has beaten Rutgers and Navy so far this year and apparently has recovered from last year's slump. Then, the Tiger not only ran behind M. I. T. in the Compton Cup race but was a poor last in the varsity race at the Poughkeepsie Regatta.

William Sims

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—William (Uncle Bill) Sims, senior partner of the firm of George Sims & Sons, Ltd., known worldwide as builders of racing shells, has passed on in Putney.

He personally supervised building of shells for Harvard and Yale Universities and the University of Toronto, and turned out the fleet craft used by many Henley Regatta winners and by numerous professional sculling champions.

Win Letters in Other Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Seven members of Northwestern University's baseball team have won letters in other sports. Five football lettermen are on the squad. They are Bob Motl, George Benson, Dick Erdlitz, Irv Madsen and Bill deCorrevont. Russ Wendland and Henry Clason were members of last season's basketball team.

Top-Flight Track and Field Athletes Invited to Compete in Los Angeles Relays

Les Steers Accepts Chance To Meet His U. S. C. Rival

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Special invitations to the nation's top flight track and field athletes to compete in the first annual Los Angeles Coliseum Relays May 24 were sent out recently and an almost immediate acceptance was received from Les Steers, high jump star currently rolling up points for the University of Oregon.

Steers' performance in the meet will serve as a case in point of the thrills this meet will pack.

Undoubtedly the world's record high jump of 6ft. 9¾in. will topple when he competes against Johnny Wilson, the University of Southern California ace who won the N. C. A. A. championship as a sophomore two years ago and tied for it last year.

Betters World Record

Steers with no serious competition to push him to unusual heights has just finished a brilliant indoor season in the Northwest. One of his jumps measured 7ft. ¼in. and another time he cleared 6ft. 10in. Unfortunately, because they were made during exhibitions, these marks were not official. Only last week end, however, Steers bettered the outdoor world record with a 6ft. 10 25-32in. jump in Seattle.

Steers and Wilson in two previous meetings have tied each other. Both men are aiming at their next meeting and each will exert his top effort.

So much for the high jump. Other events will have at least as much appeal. It will be a great meet.

* * *

The University of California varsity and junior varsity crews swamped the U. C. L. A. Bruins last week over the 2,000-meter Ballona Creek course.

The varsity won by six lengths to set a new course record of 5m. 42s. The junior varsity boat crossed the finish line five lengths ahead of the Bruin crew in the second defeat.

* * *

After completing his spring training season, Football Coach Howard Jones expressed keen satisfaction with the 1941 University of Southern California team. Much time was given Jones' new Y-formation, his answer to the T-formation threat, and apparently the Trojans were able to master it satisfactorily.

It will be used, naturally, in conjunction with Jones' far-famed power assaults, with which he has won five Rose Bowl championships in 16 years.

Robertson at Quarterback

Bob Robertson, last year's right halfback, will occupy the quarterback berth this year, assisted by Paul Taylor and Mickey McArdle, both of whom surpass him in the aerial department.

* * *

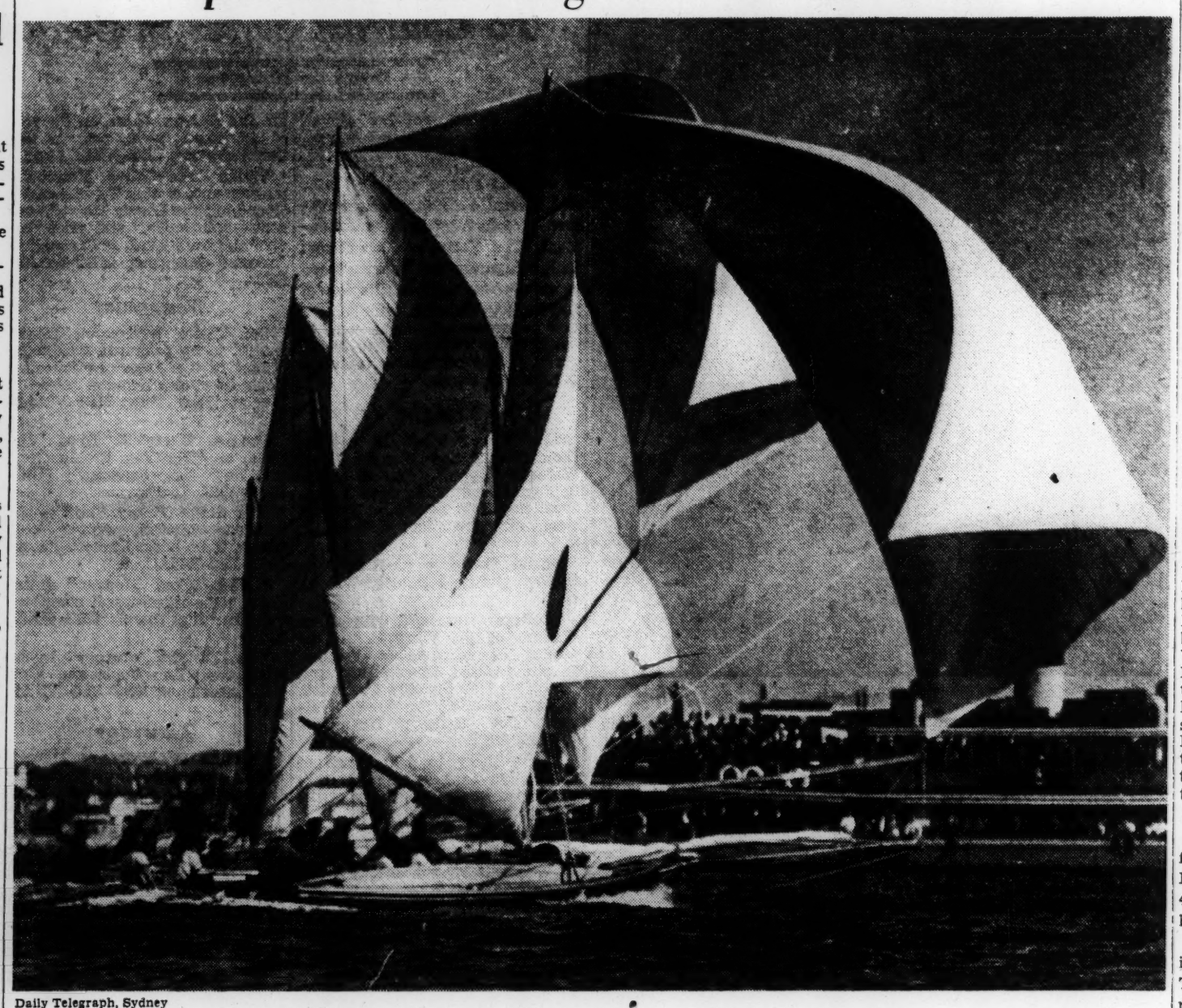
A field of more than 200 chasers of the little white ball competed in the annual Bobby Jones Trophy Golf Tournament at Catalina Island last week end. This was the largest number in the history of the event.

* * *

Random Ramblings: Midget auto racing will open at Gilmore Stadium May 1. Coast Champion Roy Russing will drive Rex Mays' mighty midget. . . Photo finishes will be featured at the Coliseum Relays May 24, it was announced. Unlike other track meets where cameras assist the judges, the photos will be ready for inspection within five minutes. . .

A pair of bowlers living in Columbus, Ohio, will cycle to Los Angeles to compete in the Women's International Bowling Congress opening May 15 at Vogue Bowl. They are Nellie Jo Gill and Eleanor Santon. . . A Caddie Benefit Tournament, held at Wilshire Country Club to help bolster the depleted caddies' fund, drew more than 250 entries. Frank Lubin, who led the 20th Century-Fox basketballers to a national championship at Denver, was awarded the Helms Foundation "Athlete of the Month" of March honor. . . . With an eye to the future and to help youngsters launch themselves on a career, the Ice-Capades of 1941 will hold an audition April 30 in Hollywood, where the show is now playing. **A. S., 3d.**

Spinnakers Billowing From the Gaff-Peaks



Daily Telegraph, Sydney

Three 18-footers racing on Sydney Harbor. The New South Wales Sailing League champion is on the far left.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Before the Game

It was early afternoon at Fenway Park. The Red Sox regulars were taking batting practice, and Joe Cronin, Dom Di Maggio, Ted Williams and Jim Tabor were standing around the cage. Mike Ryba was throwing up his sinker ball and nobody was hitting it very far.

"There's only one way to hit that guy," said Di Maggio. "If you're a right-hander, pull the ball. If you're a left hander, push it to left field."

"If he gave me that sinker, I'd probably hit it right back through the box," said Williams. "The other day I asked him to give me a curve and he threw the ball behind me."

The others laughed. Tom Daly, who was catching, halted practice and asked one of the boys to pull the cage back a couple of feet. Tom had been touching the netting as he tossed the ball back to Ryba.

Advice From Cronin

"Why don't you try hitting to right field?" Cronin asked Tabor. "They play you as a pull hitter, with the right fielder in right-center. You could make two bases on an ordinary single to right and three if it went down the line. Try it today."

Tabor nodded. "O. K. skipper. I'll take care of that little matter."

Charley Wagner joined the group just as Williams hit one into the stands. "Look at Turtle-Neck hit that onion!" shouted Charley, as Ted jogged around the bases.

"You should have seen him at Minneapolis," Wagner continued. "Another guy on the club like him and Donie Bush would have quit managing. I remember one day there were a couple of runners on base and it was a close ball game. I've forgotten who was up, but it was somebody who knew what to do with the wood in a bat. Well, Bush gets up off the bench and looks out to right field, and there's Ted, scratching his back against the fence. Donie starts swinging his arms and moaning. 'Whistle at him,' said Bush, 'but not too loud. Just enough to wake him up. Don't get him mad, because he might hit one next inning.'

I Told You So

"Well, Williams gets away from the fence a couple of feet just as the batter hits a fly a mile high, but Ted doesn't move," Wagner went on. "Stan Spence, who's playing center field, has to come over and take the ball right in front of Ted. I thought Bush would faint. But in the next inning Ted hits one out of town and we win the ball game, and Bush gives us all that 'I told you so.'"

"He (Williams) hit one pretty good in Detroit last year," said Jimmy Foxx, who had just come in from the field. "He hit one over everything the first time up and then came back the second time with one in the upper stands. I don't think the first one even touched the roof. I don't see how a ball can stand such punishment."

"If somebody hit one like that and I was up next, I'd bunt," said Di Maggio. "I wouldn't let anybody show me up that way."

"That's what Boley did one day in Philadelphia," said Finney. "Foxx, Miller and Dykes had hit home runs in succession, and we have a chance for a record. But Boley goes up there and lays one down—and beats it out."

A Good Umpire

Ted Williams spotted Bill McGowan, the umpire, sitting in a front row box, watching practice.

"Good afternoon, Mr. McGowan, sir," said Ted, tipping his cap. "Charming day, ain't it?"

McGowan laughed, but didn't say anything.

"He's a good umpire," said Williams. "He doesn't miss many, and when he does, he admits it. That's more than some of those guys will do. They'll tell you they never miss one. Phooey."

"I thought the first base umpire missed one on you yesterday, Dom," a newspaperman said to Di Maggio. "It looked from the press box as if you had the play beaten."

"I think I did," Di Maggio answered. "Not by much, though."

"Do you think they even up in the course of a season?" Dom was asked. "I mean the times they call you out when you're safe, and the times they call you safe when you're out."

"Yes, I suppose they do," admitted the Red Sox center fielder. "although it seems as if they call more against you than they do for you."

"I can honestly say that I don't think either McGowan or Summers have ever missed a strike on me," said Williams. "But some of those other guys! They ought to get one-way tickets to the minors!"

Camera-Eye Tests Due in Coliseum Relay Track Meet

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Los Angeles cinderpath officials are going to have a camera-eye at the finish line of the Coliseum Relays May 24.

Photographs of stars breaking the tape wil be made and the results announced within five minutes after the race.

"This innovation should prove one of the most progressive moves in track and field," declared William Ackerman of the University of California at Los Angeles, an official of the inaugural Coliseum Relays. "As far as we know, it is the first time it has been used anywhere for a track meet."

In major track meets, such as the N. C. A. A., National A. A. U., and various conference carnivals, photographs are taken, but are not developed for inspection until late that night.

"It is no fun," commented Willis O. Hunter of the University of Southern California, "for a young athlete to go to bed thinking he won the 100-yard dash and wake up in the morning and discover he finished third." That has happened several times.

While the camera is something of an experiment, Hunter said it may be adopted as permanent equipment.

It is bound to eliminate many controversies. The human eye has been proven slow too many times. In three college track meets here this spring there have been loud protests over decisions. Fortunately, the outcome of the contests had no bearing on the meet winners.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three years Ago

Pittsburgh team set sprint medley relay record of 3:24.5 at Penn Relays.

Boat by Any Other Name Appears to Be as Fleet

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sailing men sufficiently steeped in spray and tradition shudder at the idea of changing a boat's name (excepting destroyers whose nationality is changed simultaneously).

But, like Grand Admiral Raeder, who altered the Deutschland's name to Luetzow, some Australians who sail open boats have broken away from the old custom.

Despite long starts, Novice could not win a race with the New South Wales 18Ft. Sailing League. It was re-registered as Kirawan with the Sydney Flying Squadron, and Skipper Alf Beashel gave his opponents a sailing lesson in winning the Admiral Dumaresque Cup.

Became Top Dog

The 1936 Sydney Harbor champion, Collaroy, after having been renamed Coronet, competed unsuccessfully for two years under its third name, The Viking. Tom Doyle bought it in January, called it Desdemona, and won the Llewellyn Cup in a howling nor'easter which forced eight of the 19 starters out of the race.

After a long run of failures as Kiwi and as McNiskey, a Brisbane-built boat was renamed Top Dog. Sailed by Joe Pearce, international Rugby League footballer, Top Dog glided home first in its second race. Its owner (H. Morton) then sold this veteran craft and bought Taree, winner of the 1939 world 18ft. championship in Auckland Harbor (New Zealand). He changed Taree's name to Top Dog and won the Squadron's championship pennant.

The Australasian 18-footers carry more sail and move faster than any yacht of their size in the world. Yachtsmen from other countries marvel at the amount of canvas hoisted by these small boats. They spread up to 2,830 square feet to the breeze—mainsail, jib, ringtail, ballooner, and a spinnaker of 800 square feet.

30 M. P. H.

Scudding before the wind, with spinnakers ballooning out from the gaff-peak like enormous parachutes, they have been timed to reach 30 miles an hour.

The races are so spectacular that week end crowds accompany the boats around the course in steamers and launches. From their decks come reproving shouts when competing crews are caught asleep on the deep by tricky veers in the wind.

The course is eight nautical miles and 100 yards (about 9¼ land miles) and the easternmost rounding mark is the beacon on the Sow and Pigs reef. This porcine peril to navigation was once visible above the surface in the form of a large rock surrounded by a litter of small ones, but now it is covered by the cream of breakers.

The League record for the course is 1h. 13m. 58s., by Malvina (Ray Rawlings), former Australian champion. The Squadron record is 1h. 18m. 35s., by the new Top Dog, which capsized when one of its crew fell overboard just after the finish-line was crossed.

Queensland skippers, best suited by a medium breeze, about 25 m. p. h., are unaccustomed to the extremes of wind velocity encountered in Sydney, but they fared best in the 1941 Australian 18ft. championship. The defending champion, Marjorie, which had won the title last year on Brisbane River, was the only boat that did not capsize at least once in the three heats. The 30-odd years' experience of its skipper, Lance Watts, includes sailing on Alexandria Harbor (Egypt) in the 1914-18 war.

Capsizes Frequent

When a fresh nor'easter suddenly veered to a 50 m. p. h. southerly "buster" in the first heat, over went Gloria II, skippered by Eric Parsons, an insurance clerk, and The Mistake, sailed by Sam Monkhouse, a piano mechanic. Ex-Champion New South Wales Skipper "Billo" Hayward, a Botany Bay oyster fisherman, steered Dee Why for shelter behind Bradley's Head.

Buffeted by squalls and half full of water, Eileen (New South Wales champion) was superbly handled by Eney Ellis, a Balmain boilermaker. With the well-hand, Ron Johnson, bailing frantically, Eileen plowed over the line to win by two seconds.

In the second heat, won by Marjorie, sudden puffs capsized Eileen and two Queenslanders, Joyce IV and Marjorie Too, and Gloria II broke a bobstay.

Only two of the eight boats survived the 45 m. p. h. southwesterly in the third heat. Within a minute of the start, three of the four New South Wales entrants capsized because their skippers over-boldly set spinnakers. Queensland's champion Victor (Vic Lucas) came to grief after two miles, and the only boat to get around without mishap was Joyce IV, thanks to admirable seamanship by Norman Wright, who has been sailing since 1905.

When Marjorie's jib-sheets blew out of the block after two miles, Watts ran the boat into shallow water in Camp Cove, and his crew reeved the sheets into place. The umpire ruled that, as no outside assistance was received, Marjorie was entitled to continue. Second place in this heat enabled Marjorie to top the aggregate points for the title. **R. R.**

Cote Awarded Both Crow And Marsh Trophies

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Que., regarded as one of the greatest marathon runners in the world, has been awarded the Norton H. Crow Memorial Trophy for 1940, it was announced here by John Leslie, honorary secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

The trophy is awarded annually to the athlete considered outstanding in Canada by the A. A. U.

In awarding Cote the trophy consideration was taken of the fact that in 1940 he won both the Boston and Yonkers marathons, setting a record in the former grind. Cote finished fourth in the 1941 Boston run which was held recently.

Cote also received the Lou E. Marsh Memorial Trophy for 1940 as the year's best Canadian competitor. The presentation of the Marsh trophy was made only a short time ago. In addition the little French-Canadian was named as Canada's outstanding athlete for 1940 in a poll of sports writers conducted by The Canadian Press.

The Crow Trophy is awarded in memory of a secretary of the A. A. U. The 1940 runner-up was John G. Whelan of Vancouver, a former British Empire wrestling champion who is not active in the sport at present.

Harvard Crews Win Four Races

By the Associated Press

Harvard's lower-stroking varsity crew defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's favored veterans by two lengths and Boston University's eight by eight and a half lengths Monday in the feature event of the postponed Rowe Memorial Regatta on the Charles River.

Crimson oarsmen also triumphed in three other races, but for the first time in 28 years Harvard's freshman eight trailed the M. I. T. yearlings. The latter had two and a half lengths on the Harvard boat and 10½ lengths on the Boston University freshmen.

The junior varsity race resulted in a two and half lengths victory for Harvard over M. I. T. and 14 lengths over Boston University. The Crimson 150-pound varsity, after trailing from the start, managed to pull ahead during their last 20 strokes and nose out the M. I. T. lightweights by about three feet after a stiff cross-wind threw the latter off-balance for several strokes. In the junior-varsity 150-pound event, another dual race, the Harvard entry gained a nine lengths triumph over the M. I. T. crew.

All the races were over the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths and every crew was hampered by the wind.

The results:

Varsity: Won by Harvard, 6:36 1-5; second, M. I. T., 7:03 3-5; third, Boston University, 7:30.

Junior-Varsity—Won by Harvard, 7:04; second, M. I. T., 7:14; third Boston University, 8:02.

150-Pound Varsity: Won by Harvard, 7:15; second, M. I. T., 7:15 1-5

150-Pound Junior-Varsity: Won by Harvard, 7:23.5; second, M. I. T. 8:00.

Freshmen: Won by M. I. T., 7:18; second, Harvard, 7:28; third, Boston University, 8:00.

Champion Plays For '41 Veishea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Jim Ferrier, open golf champion of Australia and highest-ranked amateur in United States open tournament play last season, will play at Iowa State College Saturday, May 10, during Veishea.

Ferrier will appear in an exhibition which highlights an eight-event sports program at the annual Veishea celebration. The college festival is scheduled Thursday through Saturday, May 8-10.

The 26-year-old golfer, who "has been playing golf 21 years," will be joined by another amateur ace for the exhibition. Also expected to play are two of Iowa's leading professional golfers.

Ferrier won his first title in 1931, when he led amateurs of New South Wales at the age of 16. His appearance in championship brackets followed a period of training inspired by Walter Hagen during a visit to the island continent.

Australian amateur titles came to Ferrier in all seasons but one from 1935 through 1939, and he was runnerup in British Amateur championship play of 1936.

Cooper Battery Effective

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29 (AP)—Back in the days when they were young boys playing catch, Morton and Walker Cooper had a burning desire to be a major league brother battery. That ambition is being realized this season with Morton pitching and Walker catching for the St. Louis Cardinals.

Last Jan. 1, the brothers promised in a New Year's resolution to win 20 or more games during 1941.

In the second game of the season, Cooper and Cooper made an auspicious start toward that goal wheeling through to a 5-hit, 4-to-2 triumph over the world champion Cincinnati Reds. Mort twirled his second victory Sunday, beating the Chicago Cubs 8-4, but he was caught by Gus Mancuso. Walker took a rest after catching in nine of the Red Birds' 11 tilts.

Walker, the "kid brother," moved up from Columbus late last year and the Coopers promptly teamed up to conclude the season with 11⅔ innings of shutout ball. That's nothing new for them.

"The records speak for themselves," Morton asserted. "We played together in 1938 with Houston of the Texas League. I pitched a stretch of 34 innings of shutout baseball. Walker caught me in nearly every inning."

Mort was whisked in by the Cardinals following that successful season with Houston. Walker, however, went to Asheville for some important batting lessons. How well he learned was shown last year at Columbus where he batted .302 in 131 games and was voted one of the three most valuable players in the American Association. His current batting average is .333.

"We never stopped practice between seasons," Mort confided. "We knew that some day we'd do our stuff together. Many an imaginary batter was whiffed during those sessions. We'll do our best to knock off the real ones this season."

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 28

International League

Toronto 2, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 8, Syracuse 1.
Newark 4, Buffalo 1.

American Association

Toledo 4, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 3, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 10, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 5.

Southern Association

Memphis 16, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 0.
Birmingham 2, Knoxville 0.
Atlanta 3, Little Rock 0.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 11, Dallas 9.
Fort Worth 2, Tulsa 1.
Beaumont-San Antonio (2) rain.
Shreveport-Houston (2) rain.

Eastern League

Elmira 4, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Binghamton 10, Springfield 8.
Williamsport 3, Scranton 2.
(Only games.)

Dodgers Beat Derringer To Lead National League

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds last year were world champions, and they may be again, but it must be said at this early date that other teams have improved while the Reds have remained stationary.

The champs came East yesterday and bumped into the Brooklyn Dodgers, one of the National League's improved clubs. Their clash was a battle of titans, but the Dodgers emerged with their seventh successive victory, 3-2, and took over first place in the senior circuit, while the Reds were left languishing in fourth place.

Goodman Catch

The Reds had good pitching—a six-hit job by their veteran ace, Paul Derringer. They had their customary flawless fielding—including one of the most spectacular catches of the young season when Ival Goodman stood almost against the right-field fence, 300 feet from the plate, and jumped high to spear a liner in the sixth inning. They had as good an offense as the Dodgers—six hits, including a home run by Buck McCormick. But the Dodgers had that "zing" that challengers sometimes get and the champions eventually lost.

Whitlow Wyatt struck out 10 of the champs and held them to six hits, too. When McCormick's homer put the Reds in front, the Dodgers had what it took to get back in front—a single by Jim Wasdell and a home run by Alex Kampouris, who led the International League in circuit-swatting last year. When the Reds tied the score through Ernesto Natali Lombardi's triple in the seventh, the Dodgers had what was needed to win in the ninth—a single with two on by Whit Wyatt himself.

Cards vs. Giants

The Reds haven't skidded, but to finish 12 games in front of the Dodgers last year they had to win 41 games by one run and Brooklyn had to fall into a lot of trouble.

You can be sure that the fighting is going to be a lot fiercer this year. The St. Louis Cardinals are in the middle of it, also. They were idle yesterday, along with the rest of the league, but today were to open their eastern swing against the third place New York Giants.

The American League action has switched to the West. While the eastern teams were traveling yesterday, the Cleveland Indians reinforced their grip on first place by drubbing the Detroit Tigers, 7-2. The Chicago White Sox moved into a third-place tie with a 2-1 edge over the St. Louis Browns.

Newhouser Wild

The contest at Cleveland started out as a hurling duel between Al Milnar and young Hal Newhouser, who was a great help to Detroit last year. Newhouser showed he still is a potentially great pitcher by striking out nine men and allowing only four hits in six innings, but he was wilder than Larry MacPhail after reading one of Judge Landis' decisions. The 19-year-old southpaw gave nine walks and had to be removed with nobody out in the seventh, when he made a wild pitch with the bases loaded on two passes and an error. In the previous frame, he loaded the bases on two walks and a single, ahead of a single by Roy Weatherly. Meanwhile, Milnar hurled steady, six-hit ball and fanned five.

The White Sox beat the Browns simply because they put their eight hits closer together than St. Louis did its 11. Rookie Jack Hallett, a 6-foot 4-inch right hander who was with Shreveport last season, survived the full nine innings for the victory.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	11	4	.733
St. Louis	8	3	.727
New York	8	4	.667
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
Chicago	4	6	.400
Boston	5	8	.385
Pittsburgh	3	8	.273
Philadelphia	3	10	.231

Results April 28

Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	9	4	.692
New York	9	5	.643
Boston	7	4	.636
Chicago	7	4	.636
Detroit	4	7	.364
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
Washington	4	8	.333
St. Louis	2	7	.222

Results April 28

Cleveland 7, Detroit 2.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Only games scheduled.

Arsenal, Preston North End Qualify

LONDON (CP Cable)—Arsenal and Preston North End have qualified for the final of the Football League's War Cup to be played at Empire Stadium, Wembley, May 10.

A 2-1 victory over Leicester City increased Arsenal's semifinal aggregate to 3-1.

Preston retained a two-goal advantage, playing a scoreless match with Newcastle United.

The cup games attracted the season's largest crowds, 29,931 turning out at Newcastle and 26,500 at Leicester, where the gates were closed 15 minutes before the start of the game.

Another good crowd of 13,016 watched England beat Wales 4-1 at Nottingham. Centre Forward Welsh scored all of England's goals.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers—Held Reds to six hits and batted in winning run with single in ninth.

Al Milnar, Indians—Pitched six-hit victory over Tigers.

Billy Knickerbocker, White Sox—handled eight fielding chances flawlessly at second base and contributed two hits to triumph over Browns.

Montreal Ties Series

MONTREAL, April 29 (CP)—Montreal Royals scored two quick goals late in the third period last night to tie up their Memorial Cup series with Winnipeg Rangers at two games apiece with a 4-3 victory.

When the Meter Says It's Time to Lubricate

Patronize an Advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor

Remember when you bought that car, how you promised yourself you would have it lubricated regularly? Isn't it about time you left it at the gas station or garage (one advertised in The Christian Science Monitor) to have a thorough grease job done? There isn't a better way to keep up the trade-in value of a car.

Miss Skinner Starring in 'Theater'— Midweek Radio Prospects

Maugham-Bolton Play Presented at Plymouth

By L. A. Sloper

Somerset Maugham's novel, "Theater," was a ribald story but a pretty good novel. The play of the same name which Mr. Maugham and Guy Bolton have made from it is even more ribald, and it is not a very good play.

The difficulty is not that plot, characters, and motivation have been radically changed; that would have been legitimate if the result had been an integrated drama, or even a satisfactory comedy. The difficulty is that the stage version does not hang together as a play.

Mr. Maugham is a novelist, short story writer, and playwright of cynical disposition. Mr. Bolton is the author, mostly in collaboration, of farces and musical comedies. Their uneasy mating has produced an artistic hybrid.

Mr. Maugham's story was a consistent study of a selfish, vain, egocentric actress who was always acting, on and off the stage, who subordinated everything to her career. The play presents ostensibly the same actress, but not consistently and not believably.

* * *

The first act is a collection of wisecracks in the flippant manner of the smart comedy of the 'twenties and early 'thirties. The second and third acts, while still leaning heavily on wisecracks, revert to the style of the problem play of an even earlier vintage. The two styles do not fuse. It is the mixture not as before.

It seems a pity that Mr. Maugham consented to this collaboration. He is a better playwright than he and Mr. Bolton are. He knows the theater. He needs no assistance. He proved that when he dramatized his story, "The Letter." True, that was an easier job. But with his experience, surely he would have found no serious difficulty in making his own play from "Theater."

What we have now is designed merely as an amusing entertainment for those who are amused by this type of entertainment.

It cannot be said that the performance by the present company helps the play very much. Cornelia Otis Skinner is a charming woman and an excellent actress, as everybody knows who has seen her monodramas. She has had little experience in working with other players. A year or two ago she essayed Candida, with not too happy results. In the present play she shows great improvement in teamwork. Her pace and timing are good. She has learned much of the give and take of stage traffic.

* * *

It is not wholly her fault that she does not seem at home in the part of Julia. The role is vaguely drawn. It lacks point and focus. But even if it were better written, it is doubtful if Miss Skinner would get inside it. This is simply not her line of country at all. She is a versatile player, but she is not suited to this kind of character. As they say in Hollywood, she's not the type.

Her principal associates suffer also from want of definition in their roles. Arthur Margetson, ill at ease in the ungrateful part of Julia's husband, overplays for his comedy effects. Margaret Bannerman does probably all that could be done with the authors' colorless rendering of Dolly De Vries, and Reginald Mason lends a veteran's authority to the part of Lord Charles Temperley, which has been all but written out of the play.

Most persuasive among the supporting players is Frederick Bradlee, who brings an effect of simple sincerity to the part of Julia's son. Joan Wetmore is a believable ingénue. Carl Harbord is rightly offensive as the Julia's gigolo.

Some of the minor players tend to follow Mr. Margetson's lead in overplaying. Arnold Bennett once wrote a stage direction to the effect that he wanted the butler in one of his plays to be, not a comic butler nor a farcical butler nor any sort of stage butler at all, but just a butler. Robert Milton as director would have done a good deed if he had applied this requirement to Ralph Bunker's Jevons. Viola Roache's maid, too, would have profited by a restraining hand.

But for all this, the play had a big success on its opening night in Boston. The audience lingered after the final curtain to recall the star and her company again and again, until Miss Skinner responded with a brief word of thanks.

'Theater'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—John Golden presents Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Theater," a play by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton, directed by Robert Milton, settings by Donald Oenslager. Sixth play of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription season. For two weeks beginning April 28, 1941. The cast:

A policeman	Leslie Austin
Jevons	Ralph Bunker
Julia Lambert	Cornelia Otis Skinner
Lord Charles Temperley	Reginald Mason
Evie	Viola Roache
Michael Gosselyn	Arthur Margetson
Roger	Frederick Bradlee
Tom Fennell	Carl Harbord
Dolly de Vries	Margaret Bannerman
Avice Crichton	Joan Wetmore
Stage Doorman	Stanley Harrison
Photographer	Jack Merivale

Elmer Davis

Columbia news commentator, heard nightly at 8:55 p. m., is seen embarking on Clipper plane for a survey of British Isles. Bob Trout, CBS announcer, is taking over Mr. Davis' daily chore and William L. Shirer, former CBS chief in Berlin, is to substitute for Mr. Davis in his Saturday, 6:30 p. m., comment. Mr. Davis has won the new Peabody Award "for his incisive and impartial reporting of the news, day by day."

'Not in Our Stars'

By John Beaufort

New York

A genuine playwrighting talent was introduced Friday afternoon at the Biltmore Theater with the first performance of "Not in Our Stars" as produced by the Experimental Theater. The talent belongs to George H. Corey, Chicago-born of Irish parents. Mr. Corey has been a newspaper reporter, and has written short stories and radio scripts.

"Not in Our Stars," is excessive in several respects—particularly in its profanity—but its author has a keen perception of character and the proper means of revealing his people. Here is a combination of Irish humor and poetic speech with something of the New World—its vigor and perhaps even its brutality. There is instability still about Mr. Corey's writing. But there is professionalism too, such as the sure use of sudden changes in mood, the ability to build a progressive suspense, and the knowledge of how to develop drama and comedy along parallel lines, allowing first one and then the other to predominate. The play has hilarious moments and moments that are gripping and poignant.

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Mr. Corey takes his title from Cassius' line, "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves, that we are underlings." Yes, agrees Mr. Corey, and no. He presents the Hoolihans. Pibby Hoolihan, a lesser Paycock, was a competent and respected streetcar conductor until the buses came. Since then, there has been no work for him and Pibby has been too proud to accept relief.

Pibby's son, Kevlin, has just come back from three years in prison for holding up a gas station to relieve his family's poverty. Kevlin learned two trades in prison but now he cannot find a job. Unless a legitimate source of support can be found, the parole board will send him back to prison. The dilemma is acutely set forth. Its solution, however, arises out of a series of comedy situations.

Kevlin's sister, Rose, is in love with a young man about to embark on a fraudulent salesmanship scheme at busy street corners. Desperate, the Hoolihans contrive to induce the young man, Jerry, to try for the police force. They also induce an extremely reluctant relative to lend $500 against Jerry's anticipated salary. With the $500, the Hoolihans will start a sand and gravel business, Kevlin will be employed, and the conditions of his parole will be fulfilled.

* * *

"Not in Our Stars" illustrates with clarity and sympathy the manner in which people like the Hoolihans are exploited by outside conditions, by economic inequities, by their belief in political patronage, and by the crooked politics which they themselves help to support. The Hoolihans are not thieves nor do they seek to live dishonestly. When it comes to a point of taking old Cousin Willie's $500 under false pretenses, Ma Hoolihan braves the consequences of telling the truth. But none of them recognizes the fraudulence of the election tricks—voting repeaters and fictitious persons—in which they collude to keep Alderman O'Bannon in office.

Pibby is a rapscallion, not always intentionally and almost always good-heartedly, but a rascal nevertheless. A "prognosticator and a prevaricator," as Fluther would say, but a "darlin' man" if you but understood him. It is Pibby's foolishness and his grandiose schemes which get the Hoolihans into much of their hot water but it is also Pibby's quick wit that saves the day at last.

[According to reports in New York several professional producers are now interested in securing the rights for future stage presentation.]

On Beacon Hill

"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill, will be given by the New England Repertory Company Thursday evening at the Playhouse in Joy Street. Theodore Brown, Negro actor and playwright, will be in the title role. On Friday O'Neill's "Diff'rent" will be repeated, and on Saturday "The Man in Half Moon Street."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lanny Ross

Mr. Ross, singer of ballads on Columbia network, 7:15 p. m., awards a "friendship ring" to one of his most prominent listeners, Mrs. Roosevelt.

Screen News

Columbia has announced the cast of its second short subject in its "International Forum" series. Maj. George Fielding Eliot, New York Herald-Tribune military columnist; Ralph Ingersoll, editor and publisher of the newspaper PM; Linton Wells, foreign correspondent and CBS radiocaster, and Wythe Williams, newspaperman who is also heard on the radio, will discuss the topic: "Can England Be Invaded?"

* * *

Billy Lee, Claude Allister, and Barnett Parker have been cast in Walt Disney's full-length "live action" and cartoon picture, "The Reluctant Dragon." Only the voices of these players will be heard. The title of the new feature, in which Robert Benchley plays the leading role, is taken from a short story by Kenneth Grahame. In the Disney picture, this story is shown as an animation sequence, a parody on St. George and the Dragon. Mr. Parker's voice will be used for that of the dragon, Mr. Allister's for that of Sir Giles, a dragon-killing knight, and Billy Lee's for the little boy in the story.

* * *

"Murder Farm," an original screen story by Dalton Trumbo and Jack Moffitt, will be Bob Hope's next film for Paramount. Paulette Goddard, who appeared with him in "The Cat and the Canary," and "Ghost Breakers," will have the leading feminine role.

* * *

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy have been engaged by Twentieth Century-Fox to appear in "Forward March," about an army camp.

Dinah Shore and Blanche Ring To Contrast Styles in Songs

Behind the Microphone

Dinah Shore, popular singer, and Blanche Ring of "Waltz Me Round Again, Willie" fame, are to contrast singing styles of now and several decades ago as a feature of tonight's radio entertainment. The Treasury Department will inaugurate its Defense Bond program. Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard is to talk about some new astronomical facts, and a small Maine community is to report 100 per cent subscription to the Defense Bond.

Tonight

"We the People" to present Dinah Shore and Blanche Ring, Wallace Caswell, Jr., a shark fighter; Helen Hiett, war correspondent; Kate Sandwina, professional strong woman; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Stuart Erwin to guest on Bob Hope's show; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

"College Humor," with Tom Wallace of the "Dog House" as master of ceremonies; Virginia Verrill, vocalist; Marlin Hurt and "Beulah"; Bob Strong's Orchestra, to be substituted for "Uncle Walter's Dog House"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Freda Utley to join panel of "Invitation to Learning" in discussion of Suetonius' "Lives of the Caesars"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Manchester Boddy, publisher of the Los Angeles News, on the role of American newspapers in national defense; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Vivian Della Chiesa, Metropolitan soprano, to sing Tchaikovsky's "None but the Lonely Heart," Serrano's "Marinella," and aria, "Involami," from Verdi's "Ernani," in Antonini Musicale; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Zionist leader, to be principal speaker at dinner of the American Palestine Committee; also Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia, on "The Tax Problem and the New Tax Program"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Ezra Stone (Henry Aldrich) and Adelaide Moffett, supper club singer, to be Eddie Cantor's guests; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

"Green-Eyed Monster" introduces some intra-mural complications in "Big Town"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

"Mr. District Attorney" in his latest case; Len Doyle and Vicki Vola, assistants; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Thursday

Opening of Treasury Department's campaign to sell defense savings bonds and stamps, to be launched with pickup from queue at first public sale in Washington, D. C., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9 a. m.; also NBC commentators Lowell Thomas, Walter Winchell, John W. Vandercook, Don Goddard, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Earl Godwin, and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer, to report revisions in estimates of the distances of star clusters surrounding the Milky Way; Adventures in Science; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Bob Edge, CBS reporter; Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine; Treasury Department officials and residents of Meddybemps, Maine, near Calais, to report 100 per cent participation in Defense Bond sale; CBS-WEEI, 4:45.

Clifton Fadiman, quiz master and book reviewer, to discuss books and their role in the fight for democracy, in Rex Stout's "Speaking of Liberty" program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 6:30.

Dr. Quo Tai Chai, Chinese Foreign Minister, and William M. Chadbourne, attorney, to be principal speakers at United China Relief Dinner, New York; MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

America's Town Meeting of the Air to discuss "Are Our Schoolhouses Dangerous?"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Candidates for post of National Commander of American Legion to be heard in one-minute addresses during special program of the American Legion executive Council Conference, New York, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:45.

Willie Shore, comedian; Gloria Gilbert, popular vocalist; Berry Sisters, vocal trio; Vochestra, a 10-voice choir, to be heard in program "In Chicago Tonight"; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Pat O'Brien of the screen to be guest of Bing Crosby's program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

John and Lionel Barrymore to join Vallee program in satirized version of their own biographies; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

"Henry Aldrich" injects some surprising rebuttal in a debate on the horse versus steam; "Aldrich Family"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Mozart's Konzertante Quartet for Oboe, Clarinet, Horn, and Bassoon and Borguno's "Nocturne Sevillano' scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" orchestra program; MBS-WEEB, 9:30.

Walt Disney Productions

Commentator for 'Fantasia'

Deems Taylor prepares to make his entrance on the screen in the film now in its last week at the Majestic.

Art at Symphony Hall

By Dorothy Adlow

A selection of oils and water colors by outstanding painters of New England will be on view in the large gallery at Symphony Hall during the last of the season's regular concerts.

There have been of late several such group displays in town. Yet on two are alike. The latitude is great, preferences vary, and each exhibition seems to favor a certain group or style. Symphony Hall shows breadth and liberalism in its exhibition, an attitude in keeping with its musical programs.

The pictures now on view encompass considerable range. While one or two are dispatched in conventional style, most of them reveal some departure or other. What is evident in the variations is a conviction on the part of the painters. They seem confident of the methods employed; there is a positiveness in pattern and brushstroke. If there is any doubt expressed, it relates to ideas, to the strains and tensions implicit in the modern world.

While such a group working hereabouts a dozen years ago would have painted lyrically, exultantly, we find today that a solemn and sober mood lies over many canvases. The young painters particularly are seeking the appropriate symbol, the pictorial equivalent which will express their apprehension. It is not surprising to find them key down their palettes to foreboding shadows, employ stark contrasts, roughen, or sharpen, or polish surfaces so that there is either a primitive crudity, or a machine-like finish. To whatever extremes they go, they tend to get away from the forms favored in more balanced and pacific teims.

There are, to be sure, in the Symphony Hall exhibition pictures of cheerful mood, and multicolored palette, like the still-life by Yvonne Twining, in which craftsmanship is the primary issue, the canvas by Aimee Lamb, a bit of genre; or Polly Thayer's "Willows,"; or F. L. Spalding's "Dahlias." There is the Riviera scene of Charles Hovey Pepper and the Quebec views by Harold Rotenberg, both interesting for atmospheric quality.

It is the pictures by Peter Paul Dubanewicz, Cary Pickhardt, William H. Littlefield, Philip Malicoat, and Karl Zerbe which promote the mood of meditation. These are all artists who are serious, curious, introspective.

Other exhibitors who add to the breadth of the display are Ture Bengtz, Ruth Perry, Patrick Morgan, Susumu Hirota, Gertrude Fiske, George Marinko. The last is a very gifted artist from Waterbury, Conn., who comes to notice for the first time.

Vicki Vola

In "Mr. District Attorney," Wednesdays, WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Music Notes

"The Art of the Fugue," by Johann Sebastian Bach, will be repeated by the Longy School String Orchestra under the direction of Erwin Bodky on Tuesday evening, May 6, in the Renaissance Room of the Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge. Mr. Bodky will give a brief introductory talk on this composition. This concert is open to the public without charge.

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Add 'Good-Will'

Two more American artists are sailing for South American tours. Yehudi Menuhin will give recitals in the major capitals. Werner Janssen will conduct orchestras in Rio, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Santiago.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert— "Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth— "Theater," by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton. Starring Cornelia Otis Skinner, and presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall— Concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 8:30.

Agassiz Theater, Cambridge— Concert presented by the Longy School of Music. Norbert Lauga, violinist, Frederick Tillotson, pianist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway— "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Shadows on the Stairs," 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts— "Schubert's Serenade," Lilian Harvey. 1:30, 3:30, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial— "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick, and Anne Gwynne. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time," 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore— "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 3, 6:30, 10. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:20, 4:50, 8:25.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance, 8:30. (Last week.)

Metropolitan— "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "The Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern— "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum— "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Simms. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner, 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Paramount— "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Shadows on the Stairs," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston— "Federal Fugitive," Neil Hamilton. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "Break the News," Maurice Chevalier. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Scollay— "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "British Men of Lightship '61,'" "Forbidden Passage," "Abroad at Home," "Sports," "Hollywood Picture People," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 1:30, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Telepix— "Men of the Light Ship," "First American Revolt," "Deep Sea Expedition," "Bowling," "Hollywood," cartoon and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Public Enemy's Wife," Pat O'Brien. 9:38 a. m., 12:21, 3:04, 5:47, 8:30. "A Man Betrayed," 10:51 a. m., 1:34, 4:17, 7, 9:43.

Tremont— "Blackout," 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:55. "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 10:20 a. m., 1:55, 5:35, 9:30.

Uptown— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "Lady Eve," Henry Fonda, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:35, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Land of Liberty," "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 8.

Allston: "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. "Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Jennie," 2 and 8.

Regent: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Misbehaving Husbands." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Six Lessons from Madam Lazonga." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ride Kelly, Ride." Eugene Palette. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:15, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:50, 4:57, 8:04. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:24, 6:31, 9:38.

Cleveland Circle: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy." 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flyn and Brenda Marshall. "Back in the Saddle." 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Victory," Fredric March. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Face Behind the Mask." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:40, 9:40. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." Warren William. "Arkansas Judge." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:05, 9:20. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:18, 8:26. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:54, 6:45, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Fargo Kid." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Fredric March and Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 8:15. "Meet the Chump." 1:35, 7:10, 10:10.

Park: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2:30 and 7:40.

HYDE PARK"— Fairmount: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:09, 9:24. "Back in the Saddle." 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert. "The Fargo Kid." Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

LAMBERT — Lambert: "Land of Liberty." 1:55, 8. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. "Queen of the Yukon." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Ramparts We Watch." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 1:55, 8. "So Ends Our Night." 3:05, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 8. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Ride, Kelly, Ride."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:30, 9:15. "Scotland Yard," Edmund Gwenn. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Lady of Liberty." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield. "Here Comes Happiness." Mildred Coles and Edward Norris.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. "Convoy," Clive Brooks.

Strand: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, "Behind the News." 2 and 8.

Revere: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Behind the News." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "You'll Find Out," Peter Lorre, Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. "My Son Is Guilty." Continuous from 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 2:30, 8:15. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:50, 5:02, 8:14. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:13, 6:25, 9:37.

Mystic: "Land of Liberty." 1:55, 8. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. "Queen of the Yukon." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Ramparts We Watch." 1:45 and 7.

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NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Lady of Liberty." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield. "Here Comes Happiness." Mildred Coles and Edward Norris.

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REVERE—Boulevard: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, "Behind the News." 2 and 8.

Revere: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Behind the News." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "You'll Find Out," Peter Lorre, Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. "My Son Is Guilty." Continuous from 7:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 6:15.

Central: "Western Union," Randolph Scott, Robert Young. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Dreaming Out Loud." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:55.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. 2:09, 7:54. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "The Secret Seven." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:40.

NATICK—Colonial: "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:30, 9:15. "Scotland Yard," Edmund Gwenn. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Haviland. "The Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Lil Abner." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford. Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:47, 8:07. "Captain Caution," Leo Carillo. 2:10, 6:30, 9:55.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 1:45 and 7:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Sun. thru Fri. Mats & Sat AM 50c 75c. $1.10 — LAST 5 DAYS — WALT DISNEY'S FANTASIA with STOKOWSKI — Twice Daily 2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. — Extra Show Saturday at 10:30 A. M. — Children under 16 half-price at all times — All Prices Inc. Tax — MAJESTIC — 219 Tremont — Liberty 7725 — EVENINGS & Sat. Mats. 75c $1.10, $1.65

KEITH MEMORIAL — Deanna Durbin — NICE GIRL — Franchot TONE — Walter BRENNAN — CO-HIT The MAN WHO LOST HIMSELF — BRIAN AHERNE — KAY FRANCIS — "F.B.I.—1941" in MARCH OF TIME

LOEW'S STATE — KEN. 3666 — THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT — LIB. 3491 — and ORPHEUM

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Bette Davis—George Brent — "THE GREAT LIE" — Plus "KNOCKOUT" — Olympe Bradna

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH — 7 WEEKS TONIGHT, ONLY 8:30 — MATINEE THURS., 2:30 — 6th Play American Theatre Society Season — JOHN GOLDEN presents — Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Theatre" — New play by Somerset Maugham & Guy Bolton — Evgs. $2.75-$1.10; Thurs.-Sat Mats. $2.20-$1.10

SHUBERT • Tonight at 8:30 — POP. MAT. TOM'W., 55c-$1.65 — The Shubert Theatre presents — RUDOLF FRIML'S IMMORTAL — ROSE MARIE — Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65, tax inc.

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN — TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15 — 5 DAYS ONLY Beginning TUES. Aft'n, MAY 6 — RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS

Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax — Center Box Seats $3, Plus Tax — Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday — Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax — TICKET SALES OPEN FRI., MAY 2 at BOSTON GARDEN and FILENE'S

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY — DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540 — Evenings 8:40, Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor — OUT OF THE FRYING PAN — WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30, Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor — ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN — NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 — Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY — SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of Broadway. Ci. 6-5990 — Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror — HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN — WATCH ON THE RHINE — LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS — MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. — Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir. 6-6363 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

'LADY from CHEYENNE' with LORETTA YOUNG · Robt. PRESTON Edw. ARNOLD — PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW · ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Against Sales Tax—Exemptions Cut Gains Adherents

Business and Industry

Cotton Textile Price Freezing Is Seen Likely

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Dr. C. T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told mill executives at the American Cotton Manufacturers meeting here that the Government may soon freeze the prices of their products.

Dr. Murchison spoke following a talk by Dr. E. A. Kincaid, economic advisor to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, in which the latter said industrial wages must be stabilized for the duration of the emergency to prevent inflation.

"We must anticipate a very close and serious consideration of the industry's price problems within the next few weeks," said Dr. Murchison.

At present, however, Dr. Murchison said, textile prices "compare very favorably" with those of previous years.

W. N. Banks, of Grantville, Ga., was elected President to succeed Fred W. Symmes, Greenville, S. C.

Other officers elected were Herman Cone, Greensboro, N. C., First Vice-President; Hugh M. Comer, Sylacauga, Ala., Second Vice-President, and W. M. McLauring, Charlotte, N. C., re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The association adopted a resolution "firmly opposing" the proposed cotton income certification plan now before Congress and called it a "hidden sales tax proposal." The resolution said the plan would boost the price of cotton goods "and shift consumer preference to other materials."

Another resolution opposed the U. S. Department of Agriculture's plan to designate staple length of cotton by code numbers instead of by fractions of an inch. The association said the Department's plan would create confusion.

The group agreed to appoint an executive vice-president to represent the association in Washington, and designated Secretary-Treasurer McLauring to head a new department of public relations.

Price Fixing Leads To Wage Controls, Says NAM Official

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Walter B. Weisenburger, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that Government controlled prices inevitably mean control of wages by federal price-fixing agencies.

"Price fixing by government," he said, "obviously deprives society of the competitive advantages of free enterprise. When it is resorted to as an emergency measure, it should be confined to specific industries in which controls are considered necessary to success of the national defense program."

He spoke at a regional conference of the NAM.

"It must be realized that price control cannot be confined to a single field, but must inevitably be extended to include raw material costs, wages and other elements of cost," he said.

"Prices established for specific industries should be fixed only by a separate commission after holding of hearings, and there should exist a specific right of court review to determine whether a price fixed by the government is confiscatory."

Coal Scarcity Closes 20 Blast Furnaces

NEW YORK (AP) — Because of the coal mine shutdown, the blast furnaces of America will produce 188,683 less tons of steel this week than they did a month ago, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

It announced a mill poduction rate of 94.3 per cent of capacity, a decline of 1.7 points from last week, and compared with operations at 99.8 per cent of capacity during the week of March 24.

In that peak week, under the terrific pressure caused by national defense contracts, furnaces produced 1,610,583 tons of steel. This week, with the backlog of defense orders even higher, only 1,521,900 are looked for.

Lack of soft coal and its by-product, coke, has caused a shutdown of more than 20 blast furnaces. Steel men say it will be some time before they can be put to work again, even after the coal miners go back to work.

OPM Seeks to Curtail Public Use of Cork Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cork insulation manufacturers have assured the Office of Production Management of co-operation in an attempt to curtail use of cork board for roof insulation during the remainder of 1941.

United States supplies of cork come from Spain, Portugal and North Africa. Defense officials said that shipments from North Africa have been cut off, and although purchases from Spain and Portugal have been increased it is necessary to conserve supplies for the Army and Navy.

Cork is used for gaskets and washers in airplane, automobile and naval diesel engines; in tanks; in cartridge plugs and in bomb parts.

Checker Cab Earns $1.23

NEW YORK (AP)—Checker Cab Manufacturing Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the March quarter of $133,679 before excess profits tax, or $1.23 a share, compared with net loss of $109,254 in the like 1940 period.

Heads Transit Line

Harry Reid

Named President of the Indianapolis Railways, Inc., to succeed Charles W. Chase, who resigned to become head of the Chicago Surface Lines. Mr. Reid was formerly President of the National Electric Power Company of New York.

Zinc Output Found Sufficient for All U. S. Defense Needs

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The production of zinc in the United States is sufficient to meet all needs of the national defense program and the greater part of non-defense requirements, it was said in a report of the American Zinc Institute at its twenty-third annual meeting.

Production increased from 478,000 tons in 1938 to 724,000 tons, an all time record, in 1940, the report showed.

The estimated production in 1941, together with anticipated imports, is expected to make available 900,000 tons.

The report pointed out zinc is used in many defense items, including cartridges, shells, fuses, airplane parts, naval construction, die castings and cantonment buildings.

"Britain also is looking to the United States for ever-increasing quantities of zinc," the report stated. "The tonnage which we may be called upon to furnish Britain in 1941 is likely to greatly exceed the 46,000 tons which we shipped to the United Kingdom and British India in 1940."

Paul M. O'Leary, an official of the Office of Price Administration, told the zinc men further increases in the price of the product, now more than 47 per cent above 1939, "would not serve the public interest."

He declared the stimulus to greater production based on a higher price "already has taken place."

Bank of China Now Reopened

SHANGHAI, April 29 (AP)—The Bank of China and three other Chungking-controlled banks have been reopened under a heavy police guard after an 11-day shutdown resulting from a terrorist financial war with Nanking-controlled banks.

There have been a number of bloody outbreaks recently in Shanghai. Members of the Chungking and Nanking banks have been assassinated and buildings have been bombed.

The Bank of China and its affiliated banks are operated by the Chinese Central Government of Chungking. A central reserve bank was established recently in Shanghai by the Nanking (Japanese-dominated) Government.

The Chungking banks closed April 17 after reliable sources reported Nanking agents had threatened new bombings and assassinations.

B. & M. Reports Revenues 13 P. C. Ahead of Year Ago

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported revenues for the first quarter were $1,522,126—13 per cent more than for the same period in 1940.

Earnings, the road said, met fixed charges as well as its first quarter proportion of contingent charges under a financial plan put into effect a year ago, with a balance of $88,742.

The management announced carrying through to income available for fixed charges $2,333,782—exceeding $708,993, or 43.6 per cent, the amount for last year.

Freight revenue was up 16.7 per cent, the financial statement showed, passenger revenue was up 6.5 per cent, express up 0.6 per cent and mail revenue down 1.8 per cent.

The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in the first quarter, the line announced, was 69.48, compared with 75.16 in the comparable period of last year.

March revenues were $899,305 more than for the same month in 1940.

Study of Tax Overlapping

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Conference of Real Estate Taxpayers urged Congress to create a commission on taxation to make a study of the "pyramiding and overlapping" of taxes by local, State and Federal Governments.

Myers Y. Cooper of Cincinnati, former Governor of Ohio, was re-elected president of the conference.

Sales Tax Seen Harm to Poor By Morgenthau

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau, who has recommended stiffly increased income taxes and other means of raising $3,000,000,000, opened fire on a rival revenue plan by declaring it would tax "the poor man's table."

He referred to a plan drawn up by experts of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. Among other things, these experts suggested levies on coffee, tea and sugar, and Mr. Morgenthau said such taxes were contrary to "everything this Administration has stood for."

Both plans are designed to help finance armaments. The Treasury had proposed surtaxes starting at 11 per cent on the lowest income tax brackets, certain increased excise taxes and other levies. The Congressional plan would be considerably easier on most lower income brackets.

Would Lower Exemptions

Proposals to make many additional persons subject to income taxes by lowering exemptions were made by representatives of two New York businessmen's organizations, in connection with Administration plans to raise $3,600,000,000 in new taxes.

The lower exemptions idea was advocated both by M. L. Seidman, chairman of the taxation committee of the New York Board of Trade, and William J. Schieffelin, Jr., tax chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Schieffelin also suggested either a federal retail sales tax or a defense tax collected at the source of all gross incomes. The Treasury has said that it rejected both these tax possibilities.

Seidman proposed a specific new schedule of exemptions: $500 for single persons, in place of the present $800; $1,000 for married couples in place of the present $2,000, and $250 for each dependent, instead of the current $400.

Would Add $2,000,000,000

He suggested that those made subject to the income tax as a result of the lower exemptions be charged a rate one-half that levied against the next highest tax bracket.

Talking to newsmen after his testimony, Mr. Seidman estimated that about $2,000,000,000 additional would be derived from the lower exemptions.

Beside his other suggestions, Mr. Schieffelin proposed that the present formal income tax rate be increased from 4 to 6 per cent and that an increase in the corporation income tax rate, from the present 24 per cent to 30, be substituted for the existing capital stock levy.

Mr. Schieffelin emphasized that he was not advocating both the retail sales and the gross salary tax but thought one or the other should be passed.

In the case the gross salary tax were used, he said, rates should be set at such a figure as to make unnecessary his other proposals that the exemptions be lowered and the normal income tax increased.

Socony's '40 Profit Equals $1.17 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., reported net earnings of $36,409,055 for 1940, equivalent to $1.17 per share, which compared with $34,452,710 or $1.10 per share for 1939.

The war in Europe prevented normal reports from the company's foreign operations, President John A. Brown said, adding that $75,000,000 of earned surplus had been reserved "for possible losses which may or may not be realized in the foreign position." Of that amount, $16,000,000 was assigned to investment in and advances to Colombian Petroleum Company and South American Gulf Oil Company operating in Colombia, now carried at $6,501,414 after write-off of $3,700,000 losses in 1940.

Eliminating foreign current position, net assets on Dec. 31, 1940, were $197,297,069, an increase of $36,893,037 from the previous year. Mr. Brown reported a 7.3 per cent increase in sales in 1940 compared with 1939, and a crude oil production increase of 3.3 per cent for 1940 over 1939.

Navy Awards Contracts For Plant Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced the signing of $1,307,406 in contracts for expansion of plants and facilities for manufacturing airplane parts and accessories.

Agreements were entered with the following firms:

Electrol Incorporation, Kingston, N. Y., $393,462.

Titeflex Metal Hose Company, Newark, N. J., $375,000.

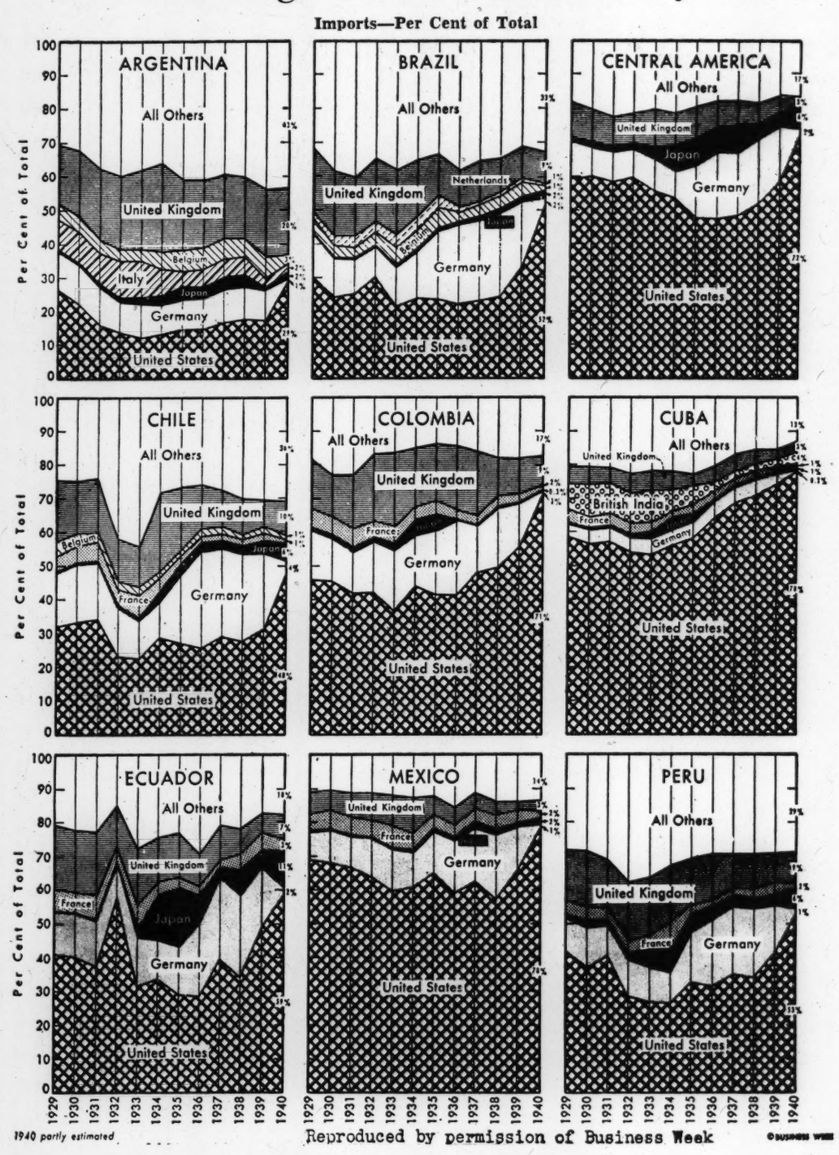
Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Holyoke, Mass., $129,700.

United Aircraft Corporation, Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Division, $365,918 (this sum adds to an earlier contract of $1,600,000.)

Edo Aircraft Corporation, College Point, Long Island, N. Y., $43,326 (this adds to an earlier contract of $355,000.)

The Navy also announced award of a contract to the Walworth Company, New York, for valves and springs, amounting to $366,024, and granting of a contract to the Delaval Steam Turbine Company, Trenton, N. J., for motor driven pumps and tools, aggregating $461,950.

U. S. Gaining Latin Trade Lost by Reich



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States is benefiting by the loss of Latin-American trade, suffered by Germany and other blockaded European suppliers, according to an analysis in the current issue of Business Week. Germany's deliveries of merchandise to Latin countries through the British blockade had, by the end of the first year of the war, dwindled to the trickle of high-priced goods that could be shipped by the Italian air mail service, or by shipments routed by way of Siberia and Japan, it is stated.

Their inability to deliver rather than any unusual sales effort on our part accounts for the increase in our sales reflected in figures for the year 1940—up from $633,000,000 in 1939 to $777,000,000. If the gain was smaller than was expected by many, this was due to the fact that many of the Latin countries had deliberately refused to buy unless they had the dollar exchange in their pockets to pay for the goods.

Sales effort in Latin America this year is already beginning to show considerably greater strength, as the hemisphere trade program, launched by President Roosevelt a year ago, begins to take hold on business imagination. Administration emphasis has, understandably, been put on the necessity for our purchasing more goods from Latin countries, but inevitably if the program is to succeed it has to be a two-way proposition. Business is just beginning to realize that the initiative to develop the selling end of the program rests with it and that the inspired promotion of closer cultural ties, undertaken by the Rockefeller committee, is establishing an unusually favorable marketing opportunity.

"A dozen incidents—some of them small but significant—testify to the growth in industry's awareness of this opportunity," says Business Week. "For example, a week ago 350 Latin-American newspapers began carrying advertisements, sponsored by the Rockefeller committee, boosting the idea of Inter-American travel. Again, movie producers are seeking to cash in on the hemisphere program, both at home and in the Latin export market. . . . Kraft Cheese Co. is one of the many companies that have issued new catalogues in Spanish for distribution in Central and South America.

"These are the developments that United States business leaders check when appraising the business outlook in this hemisphere in 1941. These—and the course of war in Europe, for they know that if Germany breaks through at Gibraltar their privileged trade position in Latin America will immediately be challenged."

Alaska's 1940 Trade Moderately Ahead of Previous Year's Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The annual statistical report on the commerce of Alaska, issued by the United States Customs at Juneau, shows that the total inbound and outbound commerce of Alaska for the year 1940 amounted to $109,749,971. This amount exceeded that of 1939 by $2,402,927. These figures do not include a large amount of merchandise shipped into Alaska by parcel post, nor do they include national defense shipments carried on Government vessels.

The annual report never fails to call forth editorial comparisons between the present value of Alaska and its purchase price of only $7,200,000 negotiated by Secretary of State William H. Seward in 1867. This year's commerce alone amounts to 10½ times what "Seward's folly" cost. Next year will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the purchase.

The declared value of outbound shipments, Alaska to the United States and foreign countries for 1940, aggregated $61,560,540. Inbound shipments aggregated $48,189,431, leaving a balance of trade in favor of Alaska, of $13,371,109.

Fish and fish products were the largest item in shipments from Alaska with gold taking second place. Furs and fur skins including seal furs from the Pribilof Islands was a third big item. Fish products included fresh and canned salmon, halibut, cod, herring, clams, crabs and shrimps, fish meal and oil.

Furs included skins of the beaver, silver, blue, white and red fox, marten, mink, muskrat and otter. Other minerals beside gold were silver, tin ore, lead, copper and platinum.

'Gas' Tax Rise Seen Reducing Auto Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—A one-cent increase in the Federal gasoline tax, making it 2½ cents a gallon, would "tend" to "defeat its own purpose," a representative of American Trucking Associations said, by possibly curtailing use of motor vehicles.

John V. Lawrence, general manager of the association suggested that a curtailment might cut receipts from the gasoline tax.

He was the first representative of private interests at House Ways and Means Committee hearings on proposals to raise $3,600,000,000 in new taxes. Mr. Lawrence said the trucking industry paid all general business taxes other industries pay and in addition "over $100,000,000 annually" in excise taxes on automotive equipment and fuel.

Baldwin Locomotive Shows Sharp Increase in Orders

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders taken in March by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries, including the Midvale Company, was $17,415,061 as compared with $1,944,125 in March of last year, it was announced by Charles E. Brinley, President of the company.

Orders booked by the company for the month of March brought the total for the consolidated group for the first three months of 1941 to $40,866,302, as compared with $6,975,902 in the like period of 1940.

Taxes, Uncertainties To Halt Expansion Of Sears, Roebuck

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., said the big mail order house "planned to postpone further expansion this year because of international uncertainties and the outlook for taxes," despite a 29 per cent increase in sales.

General Wood told the company's annual meeting that while profits before taxes for Feb. 1 to April 23, 1941, were 80 per cent larger than for the same period in 1940, the prospect of new and higher taxes made it impossible to estimate capital stock earnings. (Net profit in the three months ended April 30, 1940, was $7,641,000, or $1.35 a capital share.)

Even with stringent taxes, he said, earnings for the quarter should be as good and possibly better than a year ago. Sales in the quarter, he said, were 29 per cent above the same quarter in 1940.

Baby Beef Seen Bowing Out to Heavier Meat Animal as a Result of the War

STILLWATER, Okla. (AP) — A swing back from the currently popular baby beef to the heavier meat animal of a decade or more ago is forecast as a result of the war.

Dr. Oliver S. Willham, Vice-Dean of Agriculture at Oklahoma A. & M. College, made the prediction after studying possible effects of the American military training program and the German counter blockade of Britain on American cattle production methods. The result may be a direct about-face in feeding and marketing habits.

Mess Sergeants favor heavy cattle, Dr. Willham said. They find the heavy cuts of meat are more economically handled in army kitchens and that beef produced from older animals is less subject to spoiling.

English authorities have indicated that they want heavy cattle for their armies, too. Argentina, which has furnished much of Britain's beef for years, now is considered too far away because British shipping losses have multiplied transport difficulties.

"Therefore," said Dr. Willham, "American cattle producers will find it profitable to steer away from baby beef production, for the duration of the emergency at least, and concentrate on heavy cattle."

Plastic Makers Offer Services for U. S. Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—Organization of a plastic materials manufacturers' Association, representing 15 large manufacturers, to "offer cooperation in utilizing plastics for defense purposes," has been announced.

Heading the association is Arnold E. Pitcher, General Manager of the plastics department of E. I. du Pont de Neumors & Co. Vice-President is L. M. Rossi, Vice-President of Bakelite Corp.

The new association is an outgrowth of the Cellulose Plastic Manufacturers' Association formed in 1919 of firms using only cellulose as their plastics base. Firms in the present organization use urea, phenol derivatives, vinyl resins, casein, acrylics and styrene, as well as cellulose.

Defense Effort by Industry Modern Miracle, Says Fuller

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29 —American industry in 10 months has performed a modern miracle of defense, while strikes, "the major bottleneck in production," have increased, according to Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Curtis Publishing Company.

"In that time, through the voluntary co-operation of free men, we have made more progress than Hitler did in two and a half years with his much-vaunted dictated economy," Mr. Fuller said in an address before a "defense clinic" and regional conference of the association here last night.

About 500 industrialists from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, filling hundreds of millions of dollars worth of defense orders, assembled to study the results of a recently completed national survey of production and to review the impact of the world situation on this nation, heard Mr. Fuller's address.

'Squeeze Play' on Business

Mr. Fuller said that business men were facing a "squeeze play" and "pincer encirclement" through the activities of Federal defense agencies with "super powers," especially the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, which, he added, pegs prices while wages are rising. He proposed a "ceiling" on wages if industry is to meet Government price control.

"If Government can hold prices down with one hand and boost wages and similar costs with the other, it will be the first triumph over the science of mathematics in history as well as over the law of supply and demand . . . ," he declared.

Mr. Fuller, however, saw this as "the time for all to back the President in his supreme task of leadership."

"May I respectfully submit," he continued, "that more organizing and less reorganizing of the Government's administration of the defense program is needed to promote the national unity.

Asks Longer Work Week

"By reason of the defense performance of private enterprise and by the functioning of industrial leaders in the Office of Production Management, Government and industry have been brought much closer together in recent months. That is as it should be. For it is only in the growing spirit of this closer co-operation of labor, industry, Government and all the people that a peace-loving republic like ours can become strong quickly enough to overcome the mad dream of Hitler."

Mr. Fuller stressed that defense demands might require lengthening of the 40-hour week. Propagandizing the Nation into believing that strikes in defense industries do not amount to much is to invite national tragedy, he declared. He quoted figures purporting to show that strikes lost 1,577,816 man-days of production during the first three months of this year.

"Is that much or isn't it?" he asked. "Perhaps the mothers and fathers of draftees will answer that question for us when they learn that the time lost has been enough to equip 1,402,480 American boys with the latest Garand rifles or to provide more than five billion rounds of ammunition. At Dunkirk and Thermopylae that would have been much. Did we promise Britain all aid short of war—or short of strikes?

"There is no question about the loyalty of the great mass of workers who, employed at lathe and bench, have made possible the record of industry in defense to date, but the public is beginning to believe that some leaders of labor put selfish gain above their sense of public duty.

Hits "Peaceful" Picketing

"Peaceful picketing has become a riotous mob. Constitutional rights do not include the right of intimidation, assault and destruction of property. The right to work is not reserved for holders of pink or red cards—but for all Americans."

In regard to "much loose talk" about conscription of industry, Mr. Fuller urged that the Government lay down definite policies and enforce them.

"That is a democratic way," he held. "That would reach any few recalcitrants without punishing the patriotic hard-working mass of industrialists."

Other speakers at the "clinic" were Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice-president of the association, and H. W. Prentis, chairman of the board of the association and president of the Armstrong Cork Company.

Mr. Prentis told the meeting that the shape of things to come would be fixed largely "by the manner in which private enterprise solves the problem of fitting our present system to a defense economy in such fashion that industry, operated by private management, will win against foreign totalitarianisms, the most desperate economic conflict the world has ever endured; and do this without private industry and competitive business losing their own identity as the price of freedom."

No Back-to-Farm Trend Evidenced In Census Data for Past Decade

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Census Bureau estimated that 30,475,206 persons lived on farms when the count was taken a year ago.

This represented an increase of only 29,856 or 0.1 per cent since 1930, while the population as a whole increased 8,894,229 or 7.2 per cent. Thus the farm population in relation to the total dropped 1.7 points to 23.1 per cent.

The Bureau made its estimate from a 5 per cent cross-section check. It attributed the failure of the farm population to keep pace with the general population to increased efficiency in farming and a decline in exports of certain agricultural products.

The number of farms declined 3.1 per cent during the decade, so that the average number of residents per farm increased to 5, compared with 4.8 in 1930.

The Pacific division—Washington, Oregon and California—showed an increase of 10.5 per cent in its farm population since 1930, but the "dust bowl" area fell off sharply. The west north central division reported a decline of 354,725 o. 7 per cent and the west south central division dropped 254,423 or 4.8 per cent. The only other geographic division to show a decline was the mountain states, which dropped 19,808 or 1.7 per cent.

Am. Smelting Plans $5,000,000 Zinc Plant

NEW YORK (AP) — American Smelting & Refining Company announced it had completed negotiations for establishment of an electrolytic zinc refining plant at Corpus Christi, Texas, to cost $5,200,000.

The plant, to be financed by the company and to be completed in about 18 months, will sell the first 50,000 tons of refined zinc produced to the Metals Reserve Corporation, Federal agency which collects stores of strategic metals. At the expected capacity of about 2,000 tons a month for the new operation, this order is about two years' output.

American Smelting officials said the number of persons to be employed was still uncertain, but trade quarters here said a plant of the size projected would probably require 200 to 300 men for its operation.

The scheduled completion of the plant late next year is designed to synchronize with that of several cartridge plants now under construction in the Middle West.

U. S. Purchases More Pork Products for Relief Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it purchased 40,418,884 pounds of pork products during the period April 20-26.

Other food purchases in that period included lard, 21,718,400 pounds; eggs, 134,703 cases; cheese, 3,018,600 pounds; dry beans, 9,990,000 pounds; oranges, 10,626 boxes; grapefruit, 739 tons; white potatoes, 74,400 bushels, and fresh apples, 210,493 bushels.

The commodities were for domestic distribution to needy families, Red Cross shipment to war refugee areas and for transfer to England under provisions of the Lend-Lease Act.

Howe Sound Earnings Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Howe Sound Co. reported net profit for the March quarter of $300,480 before depletion and excess profits taxes, or 63 cents a share, compared with $558,278, or $1.17 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Bank Loans' Decline First in 29 Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first break in 30 weeks in the upward sweep of business loans was reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

In 101 leading cities, the board said that bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes declined $21,000,000 in the week ended April 23. This followed an unbroken period of 29 weeks in which similar loans in these cities gained steadily. In those 29 weeks, the advance amounted to $895,000,000.

The $5,509,000,000 total of business loans in the 101 cities on April 23, however, was $1,090,000,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300.000
Previous day's sales	310.810
1941 volume to date	42,636.819
1940 volume to date	71,262.588

Stocks Make Fair Gains In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Buying in steels, rails and assorted industrials today stiffened the backbone of the stock market.

While early gains running to a point or more were shaved here and there near the final hour, most leaders gave ground reluctantly. Volume expanded during advancing intervals and receded when prices wavered. Transfers for the full proceedings pointed to around 500,000 shares.

The President's successful intervention in the soft coal strike, brokers said, inspired bidding at the start and tended to offset to some extent bearishness over war developments and tax prospects.

Secondary rail loans again pointed upward in the bond division and scattered commodities exhibited strength.

Among supported stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Chrysler, General Motors, Air Reduction, Union Carbide, du Pont, United Aircraft and J. C. Penney.

Given an occasional lift in the curb were Phoenix Securities, American Light & Traction, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Republic Aviation.

Rail Bonds in Demand

Railroad issues stood out in front of a generally higher bond market today.

Going into the final hour gains in the carrier group ranged from small fractions to 2 points and in some cases more while the main list of corporates measured changes in fractions.

Among the gainers were Western Maryland 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, New York Central 5s, International Telephone 5s, St. Paul 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Limited buying orders in International Mercantile Marine 6s lifted the issues more than 2 points at one time. Recent surveys have disclosed an extreme shortage of shipping due to the war.

U. S. Governments followed a narrow course in both the Stock Exchange and over the counter. Prices fluctuated generally within small fractions of Monday's final prices.

Foreign issues ahead slightly included Canada 4s, Japan 5½s, German 7s and Colombia 6s.

May Wheat Declines In Late Trading

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Despite strength in the deferred contracts, May wheat turned downward in the final hour after fluctuating wearily throughout the session.

At the close May was ¼-½ cent lower, or slightly above the day's lowest but the new crop contracts finished with gains ranging up to ⅜ cents.

Strength in the deferred deliveries was attributed to reports that the House was about ready to take up the fulmer farm aid bill which would grant loans on agricultural products based on 75 per cent of parity. A better showing by surrounding commodities and by securities also had a bolstering effect much of the time. War news was vidtually ignored.

Canadian Dollar Up Slightly in N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The Canadian dollar gained .125 of a cent today to 88.375 cents in relation to the United States dollar in foreign exchange trading. The pound sterling also was up .25 of a cent to $4.03½ and the Swiss franc advanced slightly to 23.21½ cents.

Hong Kong and Shanghai dollars slipped, while the Argentine "free" peso lost .05 of a cent to 23.60 cents.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Baxter Laundries Corp $4 cum pf	$2	..	May 15	May 1
Durham Hosiery Mills 6% pf, A	$1.50	..	May 1	Apr. 28
Reliance Grain Co. Ltd., 6½% pf	$1.62½	..	June 14	May 31
Sloane Blabon pf A	$3	..	May 15	May 1

Liquidating

Pelham Hall Co, vtc	$2	..	Mar. 21	Mar. 29

Irregular

Am Wring Co., Inc.	15c	..	May 1	Apr. 28
Chambersb'g Eng	25c	..	May 7	May 3
Marion Mfg Co	$1.50	..	May 5	Apr. 24
Savage Arms	$1.50	..	May 19	May 9

Regular

Atlantic Ref Co	25c	Q	June 16	May 21
Baltimore Radio Show, Inc	10c	Q	June 2	May 15
Do 6% pf	15c	Q	June 2	May 15
Bandini Pet Co	7½c	..	May 20	May 2
Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver, Ltd	50c	..	May 20	Apr. 26
Brooklyn Edison	$2	Q	May 31	May 9
Carolina T & T Co	$2	Q	July 1	June 24
Consol Edison (NY)	50c	..	June 16	May 9
Economy Groc Strs	25c	..	May 15	May 7
Empire and Bay State Telegr Co 4% gtd	$1	Q	June 2	May 21
Garner Royalties Co Ltd, A	25c	..	May 5	May 1
Goodycar T&R	25c	..	June 16	May 15
Do	$1.25	Q	June 16	May 15
Gulf Pow Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Hazel-Atlas Gl Co	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Jarvis Co (WB)	37½c	Q	June 12	May 31
Kinner Motors Inc	5c	..	May 15	May 9
La Salle W & C	5c	Q	May 20	May 10
Lee (HD) Merc Co	25c	Q	May 15	May 5
Linc Nat Bk (Cinn)	$2	S	May 1	Apr. 26
Manhattan Shirt	25c	Q	June 2	May 12
NY & Qu E L&P	$2	Q	June 14	May 23
NY&Q EL&P pf	$1.25	Q	June 2	May 9
Ohio St Life In Co	13c	Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Orange County Tele Co 6% pf	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Potomac Elec Pow Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	June 2	May 5
Do 6%	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	May 15
Prov Bk (Ca.)	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 15
Regina Corp	10c	S	May 15	May 1
Rep Ins Co of Tex	30c	Q	May 26	May 10
San Gabriel River Imp Co	10c	M	Apr. 23	Apr. 21
Sears Roebuck	75c	Q	June 10	May 9
Shen V W Co 6%	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 20
Stamford Wat Co	40c	Q	May 15	May 5
United Nat Corp non-cum pt pf	10c	..	May 5	Apr. 28
Un St Plyw Corp $1.50 cv pf	37½c	Q	May 31	May 15
Vaga Coach Mfg Co	5c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 25
Vaga Coach Mfg Co de pt units beneficial ownership of com stk	$10 .. 25c ..		May 31	May 15

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	Apr28
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr25
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅝
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr28
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr28
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅝
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	7	20½	20¼	20¼	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	9	21½	21	21	+ ¼
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr28
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	147¾	147½	147¾	+ ¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	4	11	11	11	
14¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	7	14	13½	13½	− ⅜
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	71½	71½	71½	Apr24
37	25⅝	Allis-Ch (1½e)	16	26	25½	25¾	− ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	4	15	15	15	Apr23
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	49½	49½	49½	+1
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	27	46¾	46	46	− ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5¾	5½	5½	− ⅜
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅜
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	5	1	1	1	Apr28
95¼	81¼	Am Can (4)	9	81⅝	80⅛	80⅛	−1¼
185	174	Am Can pf (7)	5	173½	173½	173½	− ½
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅝
69	56	Am Chain A	3	11½	11½	11½	
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105	105	105	−1
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr23
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	4	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅜	Am Encaus Tile	3	11½	11½	11½	
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅜	4½	4½	Apr16
11⅜	8⅜	Am & For Pow	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr25
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	7	16½	16½	16½	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr26
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	2	34	34	34	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	3	3	3	
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	− ¼
17⅜	11½	Am Ice	1	13¼	15⅜	15⅜	Apr28
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21	21	21	+ ½
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	5	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	12	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	− ½
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	80½	80½	80½	− ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	2	11	10⅞	11	Apr28
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr28
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	4	15½	15½	15½	Apr24
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	34½	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	3	34½	34¼	34¼	− ¼
39	29½	APL $5 pf (2½k)	6	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
157⅜	117⅛	Am Roll M (.35g)	14	137⅜	133⅜	135⅜	+ ⅝
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	− ¼
8⅜	7¼	Am Seat (½e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	4	37	37	37	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	Apr25
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	6	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	7	10⅛	10	10	Apr21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	12	12	12	Apr25
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15½	15½	15½	Apr28
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	−1⅛
14½	12⅛	Am Tob (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
168¾	154⅛	Am T & T (9)	19	154⅝	153	153	−1⅜
73½	66¼	Am Tobacco (5)	3	67½	66¾	67½	+ ⅞
74½	67½	Am Tob B (5)	7	68	67¾	68	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146¼	146¼	146¼	Apr26
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	9	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ½
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	1	6	6	6	Apr28
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	55	55	55	+ ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	32	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	− ¼
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9	9	9	Apr23
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	109⅝	110¼	Apr24
5½	4⅛	Armour Ill	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	26½	Arm Cork (½g)	4	27	26½	26½	− ¾
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr28
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5	5	5	Apr22
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Apr24
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28	28	28	
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	113	28	27⅛	27½	+ ⅝
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	3	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ¾
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	99	20⅜	19¾	20	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr25
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	26	26	26	Apr28
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	23	22⅞	23	
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¾	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	62½	62½	62½	
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr26
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (⅜e)	1	7	7	7	Apr28
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	5	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27	27	27	− ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr28
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Apr28
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	12	35¼	34¾	34¾	− ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	8	19⅜	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	Apr24
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	Apr28
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	16	71	70⅛	70⅜	+ ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	− ¼
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	2	17	17	17	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	2	7	7	7	
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr26
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
35	25½	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	26	26	26	Apr25
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	14	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr26
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32½	32½	32½	
4½	3¼	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr28
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	9	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	8	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
41	34¼	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Apr25
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr17
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (⅜g)	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	6	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	16	6½	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	29	28⅝	29	Apr25
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	− ⅛
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Apr28
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.30g)	9	8	7⅞	8	− ⅛
3¾	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr26
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr28
21⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20	20	20	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
11⅜	7½	Byers (A.M) Co	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅝
12	8	Byron Jack(¼g)	8	7⅞	7½	7½	− ½
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19	19	19	Apr28
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
14⅞	11	Camp Wy (.60g)	6	11⅜	11	11	− ½
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry .60)	5	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	32	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	37	37	37	+ ½
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr23
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	24	24	24	Apr26
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	46	45¾	45¾	+1¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	41	40¾	40¾	
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
223¼	163¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	17½	17½	17½	Apr26
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2	2	2	+ ¼
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
31⅜	21½	Century Rib M	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅝
53⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	7	15½	14½	15½	+1½
44⅛	37⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	20	38⅞	38¼	38¼	− ¼
102½	97¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Apr28
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	14	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
2½	⅞	Chi Great West	11	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	28	7½	7¼	7¼	
2	1½	Gabriel Co A	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr24
2½	1¼	Gair (Robert)	19	1½	1⅜	1½	
8¼	7½	Gair (Robt)6%pf	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr25
8	6	Gar Wood pf	5	6¼	6	6¼	Apr23
11½	10¾	Gaylord C (½a)	1	11	11	11	
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr10
5⅜	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	2	4	4	4	
$105	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Dec30
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr (3e)	1	48	48	48	Apr25
7¼	6	Gen Baking .15g	31	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
5	3½	Gen Bronze	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr28
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	1	4	4	4	− ⅛
16⅛	10½	Gen Cable A	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr21
86¾	73½	Gen Cbl pf(3½k)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Apr26
19¼	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	29½	Gen Elec (.35g)	63	29¾	29½	29⅝	− ⅛
39¾	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	4	36⅛	35⅞	36	− ⅛
114	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Apr22
½	¼	Gen G & El A	20	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
86	80	Gen Mills (4)	5	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	Apr24
48½	37¼	Gen Mot (¾g)	84	38⅛	38	38	+ ½
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	125	125	125	+ ¼
43⅜	38⅜	Gen Out Adver	10	4	4	4	+ ⅛
48	40	Gen Out Ad A 6k	1	41	41	41	Apr23
7½	6¼	Gen P Ink (.60)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr25
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	1	¼	¼	¼	
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig(½e)	1	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	− ¼
⅝	⅜	Gen Real & Util	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr26
20	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
29½	20⅛	Gen Refr't (.40g)	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	Gen Shoe (.40g)	1	10	10	10	Apr12
22⅛	18⅞	Gen Tel (1.40)	1	19	19	19	Apr28
16¼	11	Gen Theat (¼g)	2	12	11⅞	12	Apr26
21½	18⅛	Gen Time (½g)	1	19	19	19	Apr18
13	10	Gen T&R (½g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
37⅛	23¼	Gillette Saf R	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
37½	34¾	Gillette S pf (8)	3	35	35	35	Apr22
7⅛	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
67½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	62	62	62	
14¾	12¾	Glidden Co (1e)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	42	42	42	Apr25
2¼	1¼	Gobel (Adolf)	5	1½	1¼	1½	Apr23
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
14¾	11½	Goodrich (¼g)	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
65¼	58⅜	Goodrich pf (5)	1	59½	59½	58½	Apr25
20¼	16½	Goodyear (1a)	9	17⅜	17	17	
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	1	80	80	80	
17⅜	1⅛	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅞	Graham-Paige	7	⅞	1⅛	⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅛	Granby M (.30g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
13¾	11¾	Grand Un w ct	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr25
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
12¾	9	Granite C S(¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr25
36½	28¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	1	23	23	23	Apr18
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 53-51	105.23	105.23	105.23
1 2½s 54-52	104	104	103
4 2¾s 63-58	110.15	110.15	110.15

New York City Bonds

155 3s 80		103⅜	103⅜ 103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105	105	105
23 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90⅝	90⅜	90½
8 Alleghany cv 5s 49	80¾	80½	80¾
10 Alleghany 5s 50 st	56½	56½	56½
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
5 Am&For P5s 2030	57¼	57	57
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	103⅞	103⅞
3 Am Int 5½s 49	100½	100½	100½
9 Am T&T 5½s 43	102⅝	102½	102⅝
9 Am T&T 5½s 43	102⅝	102½	102⅝
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅛	108	108
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	110⅛	110	110⅛
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	58	57¾	58
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	106
11 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	109	109	109
2 Atl&Birm 4s 33	99½	99	99
3 A C Line cit 4s 52	15½	15½	15½
16 A C Line 4½s 64	74½	74	74½
11 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	67½	67	67
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	36	35¾	36
6 Atl Gulf WI 5s 59	32	32	32
14 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	94	93½	94
23 B&O 95 st A	67⅝	67½	67⅝
12 B&O 95 st C	44¼	44	44¼
31 B&O 96 st F	37¾	37½	37½
197 B&O cv 60 st	29½	29	29¼
9 B&O 4s 48	67⅝	67½	67¾
26 B&O SW 50 st	48	46⅞	48
13 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	45¾	44½	45¼
2 Bell TPa 5s 48B	110½	110½	110½
8 Bell TPa 5s 60	130½	130½	130½
5 BenefIndLoan2¼s 50	98½	98½	98½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103½	103½	103½
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Bost & Me 5s 55	85	85	85
93 Bost&Me 4½s 70	29½	29¼	29⅜
17 Bost&Me 4s 60	72	71⅞	72
4 Bos&NYAirl 4s 55	18⅞	18½	18½
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	91½	91½	91½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105½	105½	105½
3 Buf R&P 57 st	45⅛	45	45⅛
4 Bur CR&No s 34	66¼	64¼	66¼
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	102	102	102
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101¼	100	101½
3 Can Nat Ry 4⅞s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	99¾	100
1 Can Nor 5½s '46	107	107	107
20 Can Pac 5s '54	81	80	81
2 Can Pac 4s perp	62	61¾	62
5 Caro C&O 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
5 Cen Bk Un Pac 4s '45	26	26	26
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4¾	4¾	4¾
166 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4¾	4¼	4¾
79 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13½	12½	13⅛
3 Cen of Ga Chat 4s '51	12	12	12
16 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
91 Cen Pac 5s '60	56¼	55⅝	55⅞
64 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75	74⅜	75
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 C&O 4½s '92	86	86	86
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	128⅞	128¾	128¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
19 Chi & Alton 3s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	17¼	17	17
31 CB&Q 4½s '77	85⅞	85	85⅞
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	77	76	77
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	85	85	85
12 CB&Q 2½s Ill '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
58 Chi & E Ill inc '97	93½	93¼	93½
29 ChGWst inc 4½s2038	25⅝	25½	25½
13 Ch Gt West 4s '88	27½	36¾	37¼
9 Chi I & L 6s '66	70	69¼	70
10 Chi I & L 6s '47	11	11	11
21 Chi I & L 5s '66	26	26	26
281 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	11	11
66 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	10¼	9¾	10
5 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	3¾	3½	3¾
20 CM&SP 4½s '89C	39¾	39¾	39¾
46 CM&SP gen 4s '89	40	39	40
20 Chi&NW 6½s '36	39½	38½	39½
24 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	29½	29½	29½
10 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	25⅛	25	25⅛
12 Chi&NW cv 5s '49	24¾	24½	24⅞
32 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	21¼	21¼
37 Chi & NW 4s '87	16	15⅝	15
28 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	24¾	24	24¾
23 Chi & NW 3½s '87	24¼	24	24¼
28 CRI & P 4½s '52A	24	23⅜	24
7 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	13⅜	13	13⅜
45 CRI & P 4s '88	2	2	2
205 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	20¼	20	20⅛
63 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	12½	12⅛	12½
2 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	11	10¾	11
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾ '63	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	107¼	106⅞	107¼
3 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	16	16	16
30 CCC&StL 4½s '77	59¼	58¾	59¼
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	78	78	78
4 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
26 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107	106¾	107
14 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76½	76½	76½
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	69	68⅞	69
59 Col & So 4½½s 80	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
3 Columbia & Se 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Consumbig G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s '70	106½	106½	106½
2 ComlMack ins 69ww	37½	37½	37½
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
15 Con Rys 4s, 54	26	25	26
10 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	26	25	25
17 Con Rys 4s '56	26	25⅝	26
4 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	26	24⅞	26
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111¼	110	110½
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	104½	104¼	104½
6 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	95	94½	94½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Cuba NoRy 5½s '42rct	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
77 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55½	55	55
21 D & RG 4½s '36	12⅜	12½	12⅜
25 D & RG West 5s '78	12⅜	12¼	12¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	12	12	12
10 Det Ed 3s '70	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
10 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	107	107	107
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	104¼	104¼	104¼
73 Erie rfg 5s '67	24½	24¼	24⅜
91 Erie rfg 5s '75	24½	24⅜	24⅜
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	92¼	92	92¼
28 Erie gen lieu 4s '96	53¼	52¾	53¾
9 Erie cv 4s '53 A	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
11 Erie cv 4s '53B	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
3 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Fed L&CT 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
6 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10	9⅞	10
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
12 Gen Sti Cast 5½s'49	89	88½	88½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106½	106½	106½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	101	101	101
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92½	92½	92½
26 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 IGt Nor 4s '46 H	103	102¾	103
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	98	98	98
27 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	83¾	83½	83¾
44 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	72½	70⅞	72½
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	50	49	49¾
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	85½	85½	85½
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	88	88	88
8 Hud&Man rig .5'57	29½	29½	29½
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	45	44½	44½
23 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	11	10¾	11
3 Ill Cen ext 3½s '51	102¼	102	102⅛
6 Ill Cen 3½s '52	89¾	89⅝	89¾
8 Ill Cen 4s '52	44½	44¼	44½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52 reg	44	44	44
44 Ill Cen 4s '53	44¾	44¼	44½
54 Ill Cen rig 4s '55	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
83 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	46⅝	46	46⅜
— Ill Cen 5s '55	53¼	53	53¼
5 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	64	64	64
1 Ill Cen SLL 3½s'51	49	49	49
97 IC&CS&NO 5s '63A	49½	49⅛	49¼
112 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
1 Island Stl 3s '61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7 Int Cit aj 6s '52	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
35 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s '52	17½	15¾	16½
20 Int Grt Nor 5s '56 B	15¾	15½	15¾
3 Int Grt Nor 5s '56 C	15½	15½	15½
2 Int Hydro 1 cv 6s '44	15½	15½	15½
17 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	45½	45⅛	45½
13 Int Paper 6s '55	86	84¼	85½
1 Int Paper 5s'47	103¾	103½	103⅝
1 Int Pap&P Cn A 6½s '47	103½	103½	103½
39 Int T&T 4½s'62	89	89	89
39 Int T&T 5s 55	43	42¾	42½
4 James F&Clea 4s 59	45	43½	44½
2 Jones&L'gh Stl3¼s'61	95½	95½	95½
26 KCFt&KMem 4s 36 ct	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 KCFt&KMem 4s 36 ct	46¼	45⅞	46
13 K C South 5s 50	88	88	88
4 F C South 3s 50	74¼	74	74¼
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	67½	67½	67½
12 Kresge Found 3s 50	108	108	108
17 Lac Gas 5½s 53	103½	103¼	103¼
22 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	62	60¾	62
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	62	60½	62
1 LS&MS 3½s 97	92½	92½	92½
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	93	93	93
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	67	66¾	66¾
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	66	66	66
27 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	47	47	47
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¾	34¾	35½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	31½	32	32
45 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	29	29
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	29	28⅝	29
9 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98½	98½	98½
4 Lorillard Co 5s 51	96¾	96¾	96¾
13 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
29 Lou&N 4½s 2003	86¼	85¾	85¾
2 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	87	87	87
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	51	51	51
25 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	32½	32½	32½
1 Mich Cen 3½s '52	110½	110	110¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	95¾	95¾	95¾
21 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	106	106	106
24 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	11¾	11¾
136 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	11½	12
26 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11¾	11¼	11⅜
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	29½	29	29⅜
17 M-K-T 4½s '7 8	11	10⅞	11
51 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	26½	26	26½
17 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	38½	37¾	38½
25 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	25¾	25⅜	25¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A A ct	25	25	25
157 Mo Pac 5s 67 F	24	24	24
14 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	25¼	24¾	25¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	25⅜	25	25¼
90 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24¾	24¾	24¾
100 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	25⅛	25½	25⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	25⅛	25	25⅛
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	2⅛	2	2⅛
33 Mor & Essex 5s '55	105	105	105
28 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	41½	41⅜	41½
38 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38¼	37¾	37¾
10 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	42½	42⅜	42⅜
8 NashCha&StL 4s '78	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Newark Gas 5s '48	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
3 N Eng RR 4s '45	120	120	120
4 New Eng T&T 5s '52	59	58⅞	59
5 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	122	122	122
1 N O Term 4s 53	70½	70¼	70½
24 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	75¼	75	75
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	44	43⅜	44
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35 a ct	35	35	35
11 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 No Tex & M 5s 56 C ct	44	43½	44
5 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	41¾	41½	41½
93 NYC 4½s 2013 A	66¾	66½	66½
3 NYC cn 4s 98	60¾	60¼	60¾
23 NYC 3¾s 98	65	64½	64½
1 NYC cv 3½s 52	93½	93½	93½
5 NYC & HR 4s 42	64½	63¾	64⅜
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	100½	100½	100½
16 NYC & HR 3½s 97 reg	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞
3 NYC Lk Erie 5s 2biz	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
8 NYCh&StL 4s '78	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	70	67¾	67¾
5 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	75⅛	75	75⅛
27 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	64¾	63⅝	64
17 NY Connect 3¼s 65	93½	93½	93½
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
9 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64¾	64¾	64¾
6 NY Edis 3¼s 65	61	61	61
16 NY Edis 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
87 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	108½	108¼	108½
12 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	29½	29	29⅜
64 NYNH&H 4½s 67	45½	45	45½
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	28¾	28½	28¾
16 NYNH&H 4s 55	26½	26½	26½
38 NYNH&H 4s 56	27	26⅝	27
4 NYNH&H 3½s 47	27	26½	27
8 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26½	26	26⅛
25 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26	26	26
4 NY O & W 4½s 92	26½	26	26½
10 NY O&W gen 4s 55	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	2	2	2
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	106	106	106
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	106½	106½	106½
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜
8 Nor Am Co 4s '59	36	36	36
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105½	105	105
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
127 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104	104	104
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	70	69¾	69¾
15 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61½	61⅛	61½
26 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	61¾	61¼	61¼
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	57	56⅞	57
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	79½	79	79
	46¼	46	46¼

March Export Total Highest In 14 Months

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed today that lend-lease shipments of arms to Great Britain and Greece swelled United States merchandise exports in March to $357,565,000, the highest total in 14 months and that March imports of $267,784,000 set a four-year high.

The Department did not designate what materials were shipped on the lend-lease plan.

Aircraft Exports Jump

However, foreign deliveries of airplanes jumped from 344 craft worth $19,267,000 in February to 481 planes worth $27,506,000 in March. Similarly shipments of aircraft engines jumped from $8,271,000 to $13,782,000. Exports of firearms and ammunition increased from $12,671,000 to $14,014,000, while deliveries of merchant vessels gained from $2,495,000 to $3,019,000.

The month's exports compared with $303,388,000 in February and $350,784,000 in March last year.

Imports were stimulated partly by Government purchases of strategic defense materials. The March figure compared with $233,696,000 in February and $216,755,000 in March of last year.

March exports exceeded imports by $89,781,000, a margin substantially smaller than in the same month last year, but ahead of recent months.

For the first quarter of 1941, exports totaled $986,302,000, imports $730,151,000, and the export excess was $256,151,000. In the first quarter of last year, exports totaled $1,067,971,000, imports $658,815,000, and the export excess $409,156,000.

Finished Goods Lead

Department experts said comparisons with last year were distorted by the fact that France, Italy and a large part of the European continent were still receiving goods from the United States a year ago but now are blockaded.

The department said 71 per cent of all first quarter exports were "finished manufactured goods," reflecting the desire, particularly of England, for ready-made goods so that home industries could be devoted to war production.

Aircraft shipments in the quarter increased from $47,540,000 to $74,260,000 this year, and shipments of airplane engines increased from $8,192,000 to $27,763,000.

Other increases were metal working machinery, 36 per cent; iron and steel manufactures, 29 per cent; rubber manufactures, 44 per cent; paper manufactures, 14 per cnet; cotton manufactures, 13 per cent.

Auto Shipments Off

Shipments of automobiles declined 25 per cent, lubricating oil 47 per cent and motor fuel, 18 per cent.

Shipments of semi-manufactured articles declined 17 per cent in the first quarter of 1941 compared with the similar period of last year, due to smaller purchases of nearly all kinds of metals. Shipments of crude materials, including food, declined 73 per cent.

Exports of foodstuffs in the first three months of this year totaling $47,000,000 were barely more than half of the shipments in the similar period last year. Shipments of grain dropped from $26,000,000 in the three-month period of 1940 to $13,000,000 in the similar period this year. Fruit shipments fell from $14,000,000 to $6,000,000. Exports of meat and animal fats declined from $17,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Cotton exports dropped from $130,000,000 to $13,000,00, and tobacco shipments fell from $15,500,000 to $10,100,000.

Leading import increases were: crude rubber, 46 per cent; unmanufactured wool, 75 per cent; hides and skins, 2 per cent. Increases also were noted for imports of tin, nickel, fuel oil, copper, and lumber.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 29

Sterling:	Europe † Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2321	.2321	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Uruguay—peso‡	.4075	.4075	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2442	.2442	*
Shanghai—dol	.0522	.0522	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8837	.8800	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Total today 9,082,000, previous day 8,215,000, week ago 6,806,800, year ago 5,809,000, two years ago 4,625,500, Jan. 1 to date 767,362,775, year ago 566,600,300, two years ago 595,304,400.

Aircraft Orders Above 4 Billion

By the Associated Press

New York

Unfilled orders of aircraft manufacturers have crossed the four billion dollar mark for the first time, totaling $4,030,000,000, Aviation Magazine reported. This backlog is four times as great as a year ago.

The publication said a score of additional aircraft plants would be built in preparation for new orders that would flow from the lease-lend and supplementary defense appropriations.

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
2 Antioquia 7s 45 A	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Antioquia 7s 45 B	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜
1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1 Argentine 4½s 71	79	79	79
8 Argentine 4½s 71	66¾	66¾	66¾
8 Australia 5s 55	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
9 Australia 5s 57	58¼	58¼	58⅜
2 Australia 4½s 56	50¾	50¾	50¾
10 Brazil 8s 41	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18¼	18	18¼
3 Buen A 4½s 77	45½	45½	45½
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	47	47	47
3 Canada 5s 52	68	68	68
13 Canada 4s 60	83¾	83⅜	83⅝
2 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
8 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35¼	35	35
27 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35¼	34⅞	34⅞

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.55e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Air Investors	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	20¼	20¼	20¼
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115½	115½	115½
10	Am Book (1g)	74	73½	74
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	26	26	26
200	Am Exp Lines (⅛g)	35½	35	35½
1300	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	15¾	15½	15¾
50	Am Gas&El pf (4¾a)	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
800	Am Gen	109	109	109
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
50	Am Hard Rub (2½e)	26½	26½	26½
600	Am Light&T (1.20)	17½	17½	17½
50	Am Mfg (1)	13½	13¼	13½
400	Am Maracaibo	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Am Pot & Ch (4¼e)	½	½	½
2500	Am Republics (¼e)	52	52	52
100	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
400	Ark Nat Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Ark Nat Gas A	1	1	1
100	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Asso G & El pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Atl Cst Fish	1¼	1¼	1¼
140	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1100	Atlas Corp war	23	23	23
200	Atlas D Forge (⅜g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Automat Prod	7¼	7	7¼
200	Babcock & Wil	1½	1½	1½
50	Baldw Loco pf	27	26½	27
400	Bardst'n Dis	35¼	35¼	35¼
200	Barium Sta Stl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Beauunit Mills (¼g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Beech Aire	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Bell Aire	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Bell Tel Can (h8)	18	18	18
200	Bellanca Aire	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Berk & Gay Furn	5½	5⅜	5⅜
50	Bickford's pf (2½)	38	38	38
25	Blauners	4	4	4
100	Blue Ridge	½	½	½
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	36	36	36
100	Bohack (H C)	1½	1½	1½
100	Bourjois (1e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Breeze Corp (1e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Brewst Aero (¼e)	8¼	7¾	7¾
500	Brill A	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21⅜	21	21
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf (5)	18½	18⅜	18½
300	Can Marconi(h.04g)	95	95	95
300	Carib Syn	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Carrier Corp	13¾	13¼	13¾
50	Castle(A.M.)(1a)	17	17	17
300	Catalin Am (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cen Hud

In Old 'Virginny'

Virginia Conservation Commission

Great Room at "Kenmore"

Students at Mary Washington College at Fredericksburg, Va., chatting before a window in the choice old mansion. These girls will be hostesses at this historic center during the last week of this month, when it will be Garden Week in Virginia. "Kenmore" was the beautiful home of Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington, and Col. Fielding Lewis, patriot and soldier of the American Revolution.

Stately Old Homes and Gardens Of Virginia Offer Rare Holiday

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

This week Virginia is holding open house to all visitors who wish to see its stately old homes and colorful gardens. It is Garden Week in Virginia and there are approximately 150 homes and gardens open to the public.

Among these are many which are privately owned and may be seen by visitors only during this week. Some are old estates, having rich historic associations; others are of the more modern type. These homes and gardens are situated in several parts of the State, mostly in the Tidewater section, although quite a few are in the beautiful mountainous sections about Charlottesville, and still others are near Richmond, Fredericksburg, Winchester, and in the Northern Neck area.

This year, estates in the Gloucester section will be open again, having dropped off the lists a few years ago, and about a dozen estates on the Eastern Shore will be included for the first time.

Proceeds from this event have been used in past years by the Garden Club of Virginia, sponsors of Garden Week, for the restoration of publicly owned historic places in the State. This year, however, remembering the English source of many of the estates and wishing to help the English people in their battle for freedom, the Garden Club is donating the proceeds to British relief.

Vacation Solution

If you are stumped where to spend your vacation holidays this year the new guide book "Travel America or the Book of a Thousand Happy Holidays," issued by the American Express Company, will give you some grand suggestions, both in word and picture. The new book of 42 pages includes a wide variety of vacations ranging from five days to three months, covering the United States, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, the West Indies, Bermuda, and all of Central and South America. This practical guide book, which may be obtained from any office of the American Express, contains, in a condensed form, a list of all possible vacations priced to fit every income. In addition to dude ranches, seaside resorts, cruises to the West Indies and train trips to the West, Mexico and Canada, a section is devoted to trips to Latin-American Republics so planned and priced as to appeal to students and teachers who may wish to devote their summers to seeing something of the Good Neighbors to the South of us.

'Flame Flowers'

Summer brings to Puerto Rico, not only increased tourist travel, but it also brings forth in all their brilliant glory the blooming of the flamboyants or "flame flower." The great spreading trees bearing scarlet flowers interlacing overhead form a fiery arcade through which visitors motor on trips to the Island's countryside. The 80-mile loop trip, included in the summer cruises of the Puerto Rico Line, enables the traveler to enjoy the flamboyants at close range. Yellow and blue hibiscus and purple bougainvillea also contribute colorful notes to Puerto Rico's natural symphony of color.

New Ships

Three new, luxurious ships, capable of accommodating 116 cabin-class passengers, will slide the ways for the American South African Line in June, August, and September, respectively. These ships have a passenger capacity double that of any ship now operating between American ports and South and East Africa. Every stateroom is on the outside, with either a private bath or shower. A tiled swimming pool, spacious lounges, glass-inclosed veranda, air-conditioned dining rooms, gymnasium and a woman's hairdressing salon are a few of the excellent accommodations offered in these new ships. They will be named the African Comet, African Meteor, and African Planet.

Town Point

Of particular interest to New Englanders visiting Nova Scotia is the fact that New Englanders settled Canada's eastern seaport town of Yarmouth in 1761. It was first named Town Point. Although Yarmouth's natural harbor is as modern as it is important today, several picturesque old wind ships may be found riding at anchor or docked in its protected waters. Although now used mostly for coastwise shipping, these gallant old wind ships still play an important part in Canada's merchant marine.

Many Meetings On 'Durable Peace'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Scores of meetings on the patterning of the postwar world will be held by church leaders in all parts of the United States during the next few months, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Secretary of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, set up recently by the Federal Council of Churches, announced today.

Biggest of the meetings planned so far is the Methodist conference scheduled for May 28 and 29 in Chicago, Ill., with Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, as Chairman. More than 500 delegates are expected. Other denominations and local church councils are planning similar conferences at the invitation of the Commission. The findings of each group will then be forwarded to the Federal Council for study by the Commission.

A basis of the discussions will be the handbook on post-war proposals, "A Just and Durable Peace," issued by the Commission today. The book is a summary of important proposals for a just peace and is designed to guide churchmen in more thorough study of the problem. Copies are being sent to church leaders all over the world.

Public Allowed Peek —At 'Largest' Plane

SANTA MONICA, Calif., April 29 (AP)—The Douglas Aircraft Corporation has relaxed restrictions on its giant four motored bomber which it calls the world's largest airplane and allowed 30,000 persons to see it from a distance.

The spectators were kept in a lane several hundred yards from the craft, and cameras were banned.

U. S. Charges Witness In Bridges Case

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 (AP)—A Government attorney disclosed today he would ask prosecution of James O'Neil for original perjury as a result of the Congress of Industrial Organizations former Publicity Director's testimony in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing.

Albert del Guerico, in charge of the Government's case against Mr. Bridges, said he would ask United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy to file the charge.

Mr. O'Neil categorically denied April 28 a series of statements Federal Bureau of Information agents said he made to them in October, 1940, and other statements the Government says he made April 22 to Mr. del Guerico and FBI agents.

Miss Gertrude Segerstrom, FBI stenographer, testifying immediately after Mr. O'Neil finished, identified her original notes from statements she said Mr. O'Neil had dictated Oct. 7, 1940.

In his blanket repudiation, Mr. O'Neil denied he ever had referred to Mr. Bridges as a Communist or that the Australian-born C. I. O. labor leader had been introduced to him as "comrade."

Mr. O'Neil appeared as a Government witness only after being cited for contempt of court for failure to testify on April 25. He was free under $2,500 bond which he said he believed the Bridges Defense Committee had posted. Action on the contempt citation was postponed pending his court appearance.

Government counsel indicated the prosecution case against Mr. Bridges was nearing completion and might rest sometime this week.

Bridges Defended

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Formation of a Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges with Orson Welles, actor-producer, as a co-founder has been announced.

Its stated purpose is to "inform public opinion as to the realities" behind the current deportation trial of Mr. Bridges, West Coast labor leader. Listed sponsors of the Committee include educators, writers, public officials, and others distinguished in arts and natural sciences.

Mr. Welles, John Henry Hammond, Jr., New York music patron, and Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, Harvard University, contended, according to the Committee's announcement, that Mr. Bridges was being tried for the second time on "essentially the same charge," a trial they said they considered "an attack on all organized labor, on the rights of minorities, and a focal point of the entire current attack on civil liberties."

U. of Kentucky Dean Gets Cornell Post

ITHACA, N. Y., April 29 (AP)—Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding of the University of Kentucky has been named Director of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

Miss Blanding, currently Dean of Women and associate professor of political science at Kentucky, will assume her new duties July 1, Edmund Ezra Day, President of Cornell, said in announcing the appointment.

Miss Blanding succeeds Miss Flora Rose, who retired Oct. 15, 1940.

A native of Lexington, Ky., Miss Blanding is President of the National Association of Deans of Women. She attended Arnold College, New Haven, Conn., University of Kentucky, Columbia University Graduate School, and the London School of Economics.

Philippine Soldier Group Offers Its Services

MANILA, April 29 (AP)—Philippine National Volunteers, with a membership of 10,000 trained men, has offered the Commonwealth its complete co-operation in defense undertakings, both military and civilian.

The Volunteers is a private military and civic organization made up of officers and men who have had training with United States armies in the islands, with the Philippine Constabulary, and National Guard. It was formed in 1933 for the purpose of offering its services to the Government in case of emergencies.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade) perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated catalogue. Free on request.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. — Unusual opportunity share 3-room apartment, private porch, in private home. Tel. Bronxville 3568.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th — One-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration. $38; one furnished room, $5. En 2-1883.

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING? Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned YVETTE BLEECHER 30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

Local Classified

(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, corner 29th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

COUNSELLORS for co-ed camp; all activities; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED couple as resident janitor and caretaker in a small private apartment house. Tel. Lafayette 5754 or address M. H. B., 96 Chestnut Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BUTLER, CHAUFFEUR, general houseman, experienced, well trained; prefer English; Scotch. Write Box R-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-stenographer, thoroughly experienced to take charge of books for medium-size advertising agency; must handle rapid dictation; $25 per wk. Phone Caledonia 5-6100, Mr. Reid, giving age, experience, education. N. Y. C.

COOK, experienced, light housework, no laundry, good home, every convenience; family 3 adults; references required. MRS. EUGENE J. GROW, Lebanon, N. H.

WANTED — Housemother in boys' boarding school experienced with ages 8 to 14; must have been graduate nurse; state age, send photo and references. Box X-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 272 Mass. Ave., Suite 2—Comfortably furnished room, light and airy; view of church park; business woman or transients. A. B. PIKE.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated, outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. Endicott 2-7985.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St.—VERY desirable room for a woman; sunny; fireplace. MRS. MILLS, CIrcle 7-6300, Apt. 7-A.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wishes position; willing, alert, accustomed to responsibility. Write Box W-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAID (colored), visiting part time, mornings, day, hourly; references. Phone any time WA. 3-0135, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

FOR GIRLS 10-16 YEARS—A personally supervised vacation for Christian Scientists at Bald Hill Farm in the heart of the White Mountains; farm opportunities, hiking, mountain climbing, picnicking, berrying, woodcraft, gardening, swimming. Inquire Covin, Kirkland 1212, Cambridge, Mass.

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SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher 59 W. 56th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887

WANTED

WANTED, good home for well-bred 9-year-old stallion; fine saddle horse. Call De Mott, 492 Morris Ave., Rockville Centre, N. Y. Tel. 806.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

European Local Classified

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

DRESSMAKING

ALICE CARTER for Gowns. Tailored Costumes, Coats, etc. Renovations willingly undertaken. 31, Gladstone St., Mansfield, Notts.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, nr. Wooler Tel. Milfield 217.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (Near) BURNBRAE Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON** Waiting to welcome you P. H. BENN, Tel. 2752

Live in London at **STRATHCONA COURT** 198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5 WES. 2828

A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church MISS BAKER. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

London, 'BEAUMONT,' 17, Princes Square, Bayswater, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water every room from 45/-

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel** 59, Osborne Road Good Boarding Residence, every comfort Tel. Jes. 906.

REIGATE, SURREY. MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds, recently re-modernised; 25 miles from London, 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTH DEVON **Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel** Tel. 2158 **Where peace and beauty still remain**

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, H. and C. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

WORTHING. Chatsworth Private Hotel, overlooking Steyne Gardens—Hospitality and Comfort, varied menus, Slumberland beds, H. and C., gas fire and ring; 3 gns. Phone 2130.

England

ACCRINGTON

TRY TIPPING'S THE GROCER *for Service and Quality* 192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at

SELLERS the food **SELLERS**

Tons of Comfort

SCHOLES COLLIERY AGENT

Tel. 7101

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ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL

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BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass

Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.

Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.

PRESTON'S Ltd. BOLTON

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Brown Muff's of BRADFORD *Yorkshire's Famous Store* Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Service and Satisfaction at **J. F. Rhodes & Sons Ltd.** *Provision Experts and Really High-Class Grocers* 54, Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7 Branches also at 2 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane) 311 Legrams Lane, Bradford and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

Quality—Freshness—Purity *Purchase your* Groceries and Provisions from **ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.** 14 RAWSON PLACE Telephone 8750-1 Also at Morecambe Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free. **TAYLOR & PARSONS** LTD. BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

SKELTON'S *A Name Distinguished* IN MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC. 64, MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall) 13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Telephone 7239

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD. COAL MERCHANTS Springmill Street Bradford TELEPHONE 2462 The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co. 6 Eastgate Row, Chester Telephone 603 *Exclusive Footwear* Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES Jeweler and Silversmith REPAIRS A SPECIALITY Telephone 3187 15, SKINNERGATE

HALIFAX

KENSINGTON HOUSE

While some is now taxed part of our stock remains at old prices. "PRUDENCE and COMMON SENSE" say "BUY NOW"

Towels, bath sheets; rugs and blankets; silk crepe de chine (cream only) 7/11 per yard. Liberty (and other) printed silk crepes, 12/11 and 10/11 per yard; lingerie; coatings and tweeds, 8/11 to 16/11. Linen and cotton sheets, plain, twilled, embroidered; blouses, evening wraps; hand-wrought linens; Winceyette, plain colours. 1/4½, 1/8.

THESE AND MUCH MORE at KENSINGTON HOUSE, COMMERCIAL STREET. Telephone 4138. ARTHUR FARRAR

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd. 8 Silver Street, Halifax Phone 4447 *Exclusive Footwear* Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HAVE YOUR HAIR "PERMED" in perfect comfort. We have now installed the "JAMAL" system of Permanent waving No Machine—No Electricity ANNE HORNER 5 NORTHGATE, HALIFAX (over Smith's Drycleaner) Tel: Hx. 2522 Also Macdonald, Nu Kair and Kerka Permanent Waving

Gentlemen's Tailors, Hosiers and Hatters Specialists in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Raincoats and Waterproofs ARTHUR GLEDHILL 2, Crown Street, Halifax 'Phone 4854

"Flowers for All Occasions" CHOICE FLORAL DESIGNS at Moderate Prices *"Send Your Friends Our Flowers"* HOLROYD BROS. (Francis Street Corner) 197, Gibbet Street, Halifax, Tel. 4657

ENGLAND

HALIFAX *(Continued)*

Ivy Hadfield, A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T. *Teacher of Music* Music Classes for Young Children 11 Ashbourne Grove, Halifax Tel. 61186 Halifax Studios: 38 Clare Rd., Halifax, Southend, Elland.

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) **STANDINGS Ltd.** *General Provision Stores* **Restaurant Cafe** Station Square BRANCH STORES 20, West Park Tel. 4390

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEACOCK & SON Ltd. Carpets, Linoleums Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts Established 1850 THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

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COOPERS "The Modern Food Store" CHURCH STREET for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Armstrongs HATS OF DISTINCTION Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear 12 Allerton Road, Liverpool Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD. of BOLD STREET AGENTS for RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models 42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

MANCHESTER

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)

Exclusive Fashions

RESTAURANT ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

KENDAL'S *Where Quality Comes First* Kendal, Milne & Co. MANCHESTER 3

Richards GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS Late of 20, Old Millgate BUSINESS NOW OPENED AT 9, Hanging Ditch Corn Exchange Manchester

SHOES which fit the feet ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE **FINLEY & BABER** 28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd. Printers • Poster Writers Stationers • Bookbinders, etc Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy Manchester 21 TEL. CHORLTON 1069

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	O	L	F		A	L	B	E	R	T
A	N	Y				A	I	N		A
F	E	R	N		A	C	T		S	R
F		E	A	G	L	E		G	A	P
			B	U	T		W	A	C	O
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N	Y		R	I	A		S	A	C	K
E		S	U	N				H	U	E
S	T	O	N	E	S		D	R	E	W

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD. CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES "LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND" FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY · 61 DEANSGATE ·

MANSFIELD

KEELEY'S (Proprietor, L. J. Elwood) Tel. 932 13 Handley Arcade Mansfield Present their SPRING Collection of MILLINERY DAY and EVENING GOWNS COATS and KNITWEAR

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS 1/- per mile *No Extra Charges* TEL. 22111 Central Station, Newcastle

Park Your Car at the **CENTRAL STATION GARAGE** Repairs A Speciality *Open Always* Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

KENT & COOPER **PIANOS MUSIC** Tuning & Repairs 32 MARKET STREET, NOTTINGHAM and at MANSFIELD

For Good Dry-Cleaning ***Isa-Lea*** *Ltd.* *Guarantee Cleaners* 28-30 MANSFIELD ROAD Phone 42422 626 MANSFIELD ROAD Phone 64656 16 RADFORD ROAD Phone 76552 15 TRINITY SQUARE Phone 3853 WORKS: TRIUMPH ROAD, LENTON PHONE 75640

Buy Your Fruit and Vegetables *from* **R. Walters** 618, MANSFIELD ROAD 507, MANSFIELD ROAD Also Wollaton Park Gates

SAVOY CAFE SOUTH PARADE

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT Milkstone Place, opp Victory Cinema MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS Specialists in Grates and Mantels Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

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W. E. FRANKLIN 26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD CARPETS CLEANED Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-covered NEW BEDDING Dry Cleaning and Dyeing PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

PRICE & CO. BROOMHILL *For High Class* Ladies' Merchandise *Moderately Priced*

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd. 125-137 West Street Car Repairs PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS Phones 43262 and 25807

Alfred Grindrod & Co. for CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY 122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT

The House of Boothroyds LIMITED *Maintains its reputation for Service and Reliability*

Scotland

GLASGOW

Parker-Knoll Chairs

We are Agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs.

From **70/-**

A. GARDNER & SON LTD. 36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

Phone Douglas 4275 John Adams MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST 212 NORTH STREET, C. 3

TIES	Large selection from	1/6
SOCKS	Plain or fancy from	2/6
SHIRTS	Newest designs from	10/6
UNDERWEAR		4/2
PYJAMAS	Newest patterns from	10/6
MEN'S GLOVES	from	7/6
LADIES' GLOVES	from	10/6
MEN'S HANDKFS.		6½
LADIES' HANDKFS.		1/-
SCARVES		4/11

PULLOVERS We have Khaki and Air Force Slipovers: Pullovers and Scarves in Stock.

COUPAR FURS Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs. **COUPAR LIMITED** *The Furriers* 241 Sauchiehall Street, 'Phone: Douglas 2389

ELECTRIC CLOCKS *of All Descriptions* **ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.** *Jewellers and Silversmiths* 109 Buchanan Street

RADIO NEW SEASON'S MODELS All wave receivers from 8 gns. J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO. 226-230 Sauchiehall St. Glasgow Also at 141-145 High St. Ayr 5 Gilmour St. Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR *FAMILY BUTCHER* We stand for perfection in Quality and Service 22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD. *For the Best in* **Ladies' Tailoring** 206, Sauchiehall Street, C.2. Telephone: Douglas 5141

GALLOWAY & LEE Jas. M. Galloway David S. Lee *Artistic House Furnishers* 335, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality **The CATHKIN LAUNDRY** Giffen & Bissett, Ltd. RUTHERGLEN Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting **THE NORMAN SERVICE** 87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh Tel. 95 *Alterations—Repairs Cleaning of every kind*

Subscription

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____

STREET and NUMBER_____

CITY and STATE_____

MC-2

Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Coventry Incident

Coventry, Eng.

A local citizen, in spite of many drawbacks had, over a period of years and as the result of considerable patience and labor, established a boot repair business.

During the recent air raids on this city his shop was destroyed. No other habitable property seemed available in the vicinity and it was imperative his work should continue in order to supply his daily needs. His position did appear very difficult.

A woman worker, aware of his problem, approached a neighbor whose residence had also been affected by the attack but who owned a small garden structure which had escaped undamaged. With commendable generosity the shelter was offered as a gift to the workman and although transport was extremely difficult the kindly woman worker was able to find ways and means for the hut to be moved and re-erected on the site of the original boot business.

A sign 'BUSINESS AS USUAL' quickly appeared and attracted customers, reviving the hope and courage of the tradesman. The incident demonstrated that even among the sordid evidence of "man's inhumanity to man" the divine law of blessing our neighbor was in operation.

World's Largest Railroad?

The largest railroad system in the world (of its kind) is about to be constructed on Manhattan Island.

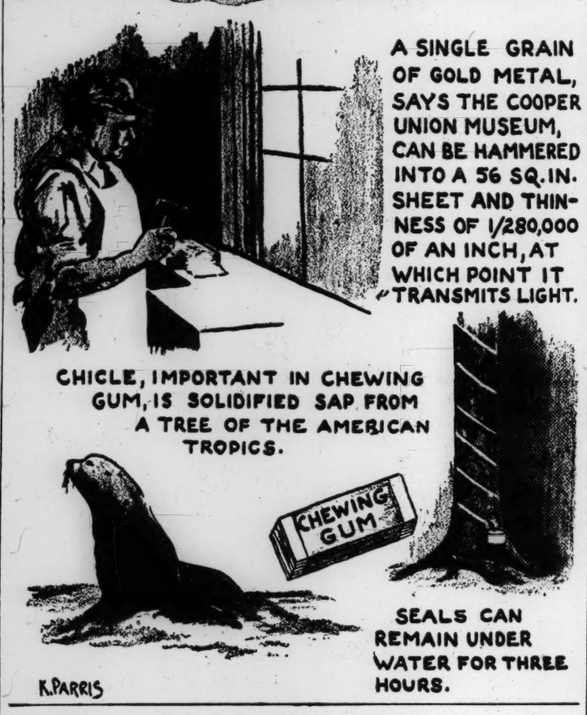
It will occupy six greenhouses on the famous old Park Avenue estate of the late George Ehret.

Thirty men will operate the system, which, its backers proudly announced today, will be the most intricate, perfectly-scaled, scientific, model railroad ever devised. —A. P.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let not your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them; for the LORD *your God is he that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies, to save you.*—DEUT. 20:3, 4.

FACTS AND FIGURES

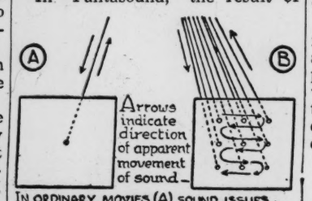

A SINGLE GRAIN OF GOLD METAL, SAYS THE COOPER UNION MUSEUM, CAN BE HAMMERED INTO A 56 SQ. IN. SHEET AND THINNESS OF 1/280,000 OF AN INCH, AT WHICH POINT IT TRANSMITS LIGHT.
CHICLE, IMPORTANT IN CHEWING GUM, IS SOLIDIFIED SAP FROM A TREE OF THE AMERICAN TROPICS.
CHEWING GUM
SEALS CAN REMAIN UNDER WATER FOR THREE HOURS.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How "Fantasound," in Movies, Follows Characters Across the Screen?

In ordinary motion picture sound reproduction, the music and speech are stationary, issuing steadily and continuously from one or more loudspeakers, all of them making the same sound at the same time. The only impression of movement is that of sound approaching or receding, accomplished simply by varying the character and volume of the sound.

In "Fantasound," the result of three years' study and experiment by Walt Disney and RCA engineers, sound achieves lateral mobility as well as moving forward and back. The sound actually follows the character or other sound source from one side of the screen to the other. This results in a degree of sound realism never before possible.



IN ORDINARY MOVIES (A) SOUND ISSUES FROM A SINGLE POINT AND SEEMS ONLY TO MOVE FORWARD AND BACK— BUT "FANTASOUND" (B) ISSUES FROM ANY OR ALL OF SEVERAL POINTS AND CAN SEEM TO WANDER OVER THE SCREEN AT WILL—

The effect is produced by having a number of loudspeakers located at various points behind the motion picture screen. The loudspeakers do not all "speak" at once. Any given speaker or group of speakers comes into play only when sound is to be heard as issuing from that particular portion of the screen.

A character speaks or plays a musical instrument through the loudspeaker directly behind his position on the screen. If he "walks and talks"—moves laterally across the screen while making any sort of sound—the sound moves with him, appropriate loudspeakers being automatically switched on and off to follow his movements. The delightful result is a brand-new correlation of sight and sound and a correspondingly heightened illusion of reality.

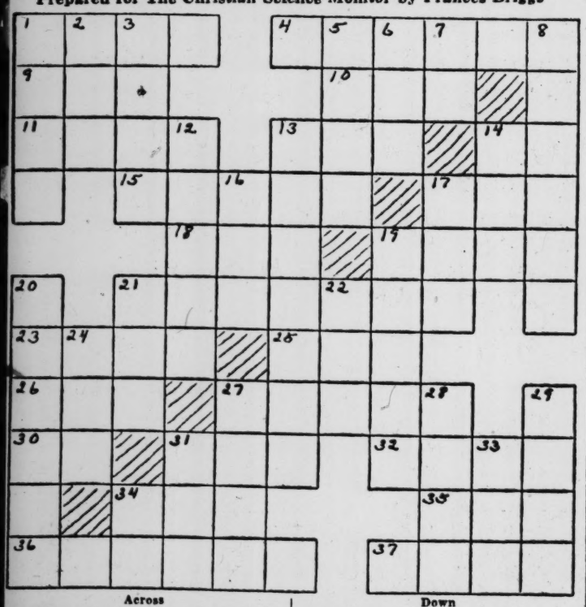
In making a Fantasound picture, not one but several sound tracks are made, and microphones are employed with lavish profusion. Then, with consummate skill and artistry, the various tracks are blended and combined to produce this unusual effect.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Just the Transmission

The transmission alone of a 25-ton medium tank, such as automotive industries are producing, weighs 7,600 pounds, or twice as much as a heavy automobile.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—With what sport is Patty Berg associated?
4—What is the first name of Einstein, famous for his theory of relativity?
9—Some.
10—What is a river of France?
11—The maidenhair is what?
13—If you emulated Robert Edeson, you would do what?
14—Senior (abbr.).
15—What is considered the king of birds?
17—An interval is what?
18—Except.
19—In what city in Texas is Baylor University?
21—What are prairie wolves?
23—What is a common European fresh-water cyprinoid fish?
25—Lubricant.
26—To consume.
27—What is past tense of "kneel"?
30—Columbia University is in what state (abbr.)?
31—What is a long narrow inlet?
32—What is a bag for carrying grains, fruits, coals, etc.?
34—What is main source of light and heat in solar system?
35—Color
36—What did Jacob use for pillows at Bethel?
37—What was name of well-known family of American actors?

Down

1—What do you call idle prating?
2—Unity.
3—What musical instrument is mentioned in mythology?
5—Venetian point is what?
6—What is that part of bridle inserted in horse's mouth?
7—Half an em is what?
8—Large fish found off the coasts of Florida and Mexico.
12—What do you call a man of great wealth?
13—What city of Pennsylvania manufactures railroad cars?
14—Baglike part of a plant is what?
16—What is a rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it?
17—Aeriform fluid is what?
19—Who wrote of Mr Britling?
20—What are divisions or units of a drama?
21—What is one of several pieces to be drawn in determining a choice?
22—To bind.
24—What is grass cut and cured for fodder?
27—What creatures appeared in Pharaoh's dream?
28—What is a Himalayan beardless wild goat?
29—A slant.
31—If you emulated Jesse Owens, you would do what?
33—What is the rod used in billiards?
34—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Difference of Opinion

There was a fire in the village. It was being discussed in the hearing of a crowd of the citizens assembled in front of the post office. There had been lots of excitement. One man said he believed the fire to be incendiary. Another hastily replied: "Incendiary, nonsense! It was set!"

Too Much Competition

Not long ago a jury went out early in the day on a simple case, and when it came near the time for court to adjourn, his Honor sent for the jury, and asked the foreman if they required any further instruction. "We need no instruction, your Honor," replied the foreman, "but here are eleven pig-headed men who won't agree to anything."—Wall Street Journal.

There's a Limit

Arriving at a London station by the boat train, an American had his luggage taken to a taxi. Trunks, suitcases, and bundles of wraps were piled up till the vehicle fairly groaned.

Then the driver looked at his fare coldly.

"That the lot?" he asked

"I guess so," was the reply.

"Well, well," said the driver, "I s'pose they wouldn't let you bring the Statue of Liberty with you."—Answers.

Brevities

Rays of Sunshine: So much down usually means so much to keep up.

St. Louis Star-Times: An executive is a kind of boss or manager who can take two hours for lunch.

Grit: A noted radio comedian has just signed a new contract at $17,500 a week. So now it's from gags to riches.

Detroit News: A local exhausted parent would like to have the Quiz Kids, who know all the answers, meet a few who know all the questions.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A city of southern Alaska; the main army base is located here, also one of the major Pacific air bases.
2. Washington, D. C., since 1871 when Congress abolished its separate government.
3. The ancient Greek name for the Dardanelles.
4. Vienna, Austria, was occupied in March, 1938.
5. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,460 feet.
6. It is a fortified Italian island at the entrance to the Aegean Sea.
7. Arkansas.
8. One of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies.
9. It crosses the Rhine River at Cologne, Germany; it provides crossing for trains and automobiles.
10. United States notes.

"Big Bill"

Monitor Camera Club

This photograph of a "shoebill," inhabitant of equatorial Africa, by Morris Braverman, Cambridge, Mass., was made with a Super Ikonta B and Tessar f 2.8 lens. The exposure was 1/100 second at f 3.5.

Where Would You Find—

1. Anchorage?
2. The city of which Georgetown is a part?
3. The Hellespont?
4. The first capital occupied by Nazi troops under Hitler?
5. Potato Hill?
6. The country that owns the Isle of Rhodes?
7. The home state of Senator Hattie W. Caraway?
8. The island of Montserrat?
9. The Hohenzollern Bridge?
10. The type of United States currency on which the seal and serial numbers are printed in red?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Nazi Cattle Fodder

For feeding horses and cattle, Germany is producing a synthetic fodder from wood pulp mixed with egg white, oats, molasses, and carbonic calcium.

Daily Quotation

IF YOU mean to act nobly and seek to know the best things God has put within reach of men, you must learn to fix your mind on that end and not on what will happen to you because of it.—GEORGE ELIOT.

Why Not Set Up Your Own Sundial To Record the Brightest Hours?

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You must either make your sundial or have it made to order for your specific locality if you expect it to work properly. A dial made for Boston, for example, will show a difference of twelve minutes, Eastern Standard Time, if used in New York City, according to R. Newton Mayall who has charge of the famous Harold Ernst collection of sundials at the Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.

To fully enjoy this ancient time instrument which faithfully records only the brightest hours, Mr. Mayall says that one should become familiar with the use, location, and the names of its various parts. The important parts to know on a sundial are:

Center of Dial—The point where all the hour lines meet, or would meet if they were extended.

Dial Plate—The surface or plane upon which the hour lines are laid out.

Gnomon—Any object which, by its shadow, serves as an indicator.

Style—The edge of the gnomon elevated above the dial plate which casts the shadow by which the time is recorded. **Substyle**—The line upon which the gnomon is erected. **Perpendicular Style**—The perpendicular edge of the gnomon.

Nodus—A specific point on the style whose shadow traces out the path of the sun by casting a point of shadow on the dial plate.

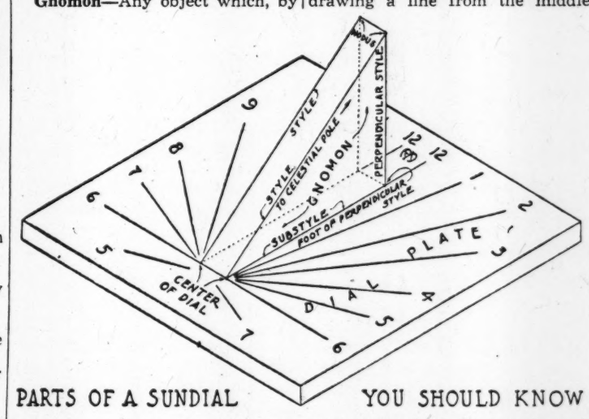
Any dial must be set carefully if it is to be at all serviceable. Setting consists of placing the dial on some firm support that may be horizontal, vertical, reclining or declining, and in the position for which it is made, then to find the meridian line.

To find this line carefully level a board with a carpenter's level, and erect a pin on it long enough to cast a shadow. With the pin as a center, describe several concentric circles with a string and pencil on the board. Sometime during the morning and again during the afternoon the shadow of the top of the pin will touch one of these circles. Mark these two points on the circle it touches, and the point halfway between these two positions is on the meridian line which is in line with the position of the pin.

The meridian line is established on the board or pedestal, if the sundial is a horizontal type, by drawing a line from the middle point determined to the pin and by extending it in either direction to the edge of the board.

To orient the dial place it on the pedestal so its north and south directions correspond with the meridian line drawn. After it is carefully leveled it will be in the position for which it is constructed.

A vertical type dial is placed in a vertical position so that the 12 o'clock line is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.



PARTS OF A SUNDIAL YOU SHOULD KNOW

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"My boy, a year in the service will make a MAN out of you!"

Party Fun

Bird Contest

Provide each player with a copy of the following rhymed lines:

1—You imitate the foe which does you wrong,
And call "Meow" instead of chanting a song.
2—We know how long ago
You frightened Mr. Poe—
Black-coated prophet of adversity.
3—Black robber of the cornfields, Oh, beware!
The farmer can do other things than scare.
4—Thy plaintive cry announces punishment,
And warns the luckless boy for whom 'tis sent.
5—Yellow captive of the cage,
Silver notes thou givest as wage.
6—Bird of the night, thy round eyes are aglow,
With all the learning which the sages know.
7—I am often offered cracker
And, though I like it well,
I think some other viands
Would answer just as well.
8—"Jenny" named in children's books,
Bright in spirit, dull in looks;
With Cock Robin as thy mate,
Nothing else I'll have to state.

Answers

1—Catbird. 2—Raven. 3—Crow. 4—Whippoorwill. 5—Canary. 6—Owl. 7—Parrot. 8—Wren.

"Board" Feet

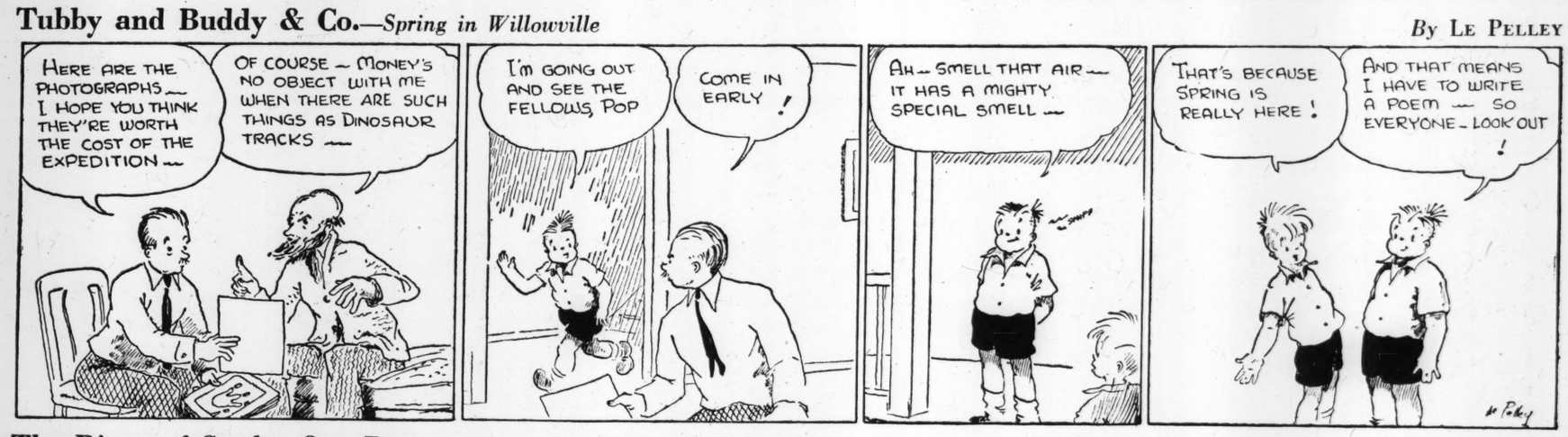
Arizona's Petrified Forest National Monument area contains about 7,000,000 board feet of petrified wood.

Aluminum Substitutes

Plastics and rubber may provide substitutes for aluminum used in refrigerator ice cube trays.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring in Willowville*

By LE PELLEY


HERE ARE THE PHOTOGRAPHS— I HOPE YOU THINK THEY'RE WORTH THE COST OF THE EXPEDITION—
OF COURSE — MONEY'S NO OBJECT WITH ME WHEN THERE ARE SUCH THINGS AS DINOSAUR TRACKS —
I'M GOING OUT AND SEE THE FELLOWS, POP
COME IN EARLY!
AH— SMELL THAT AIR— IT HAS A MIGHTY SPECIAL SMELL —
THAT'S BECAUSE SPRING IS REALLY HERE!
AND THAT MEANS I HAVE TO WRITE A POEM — SO EVERYONE — LOOK OUT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boys Are Playing Base "Bawl" Again*

By RODGERS

The boys in our neighborhood are beginning to play ball again—
"You know we ought to figure out some kind of a canine baseball," one of the Gloom Chasers suggested today—
But after we watched them for a while we decided we could have just a much fun by sticking to our old game of tag!
With much less argument!

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Than Tom Bargained For*

By THE HAGERS

"JOE'S AUCTION STARTS TODAY. LET'S GO AND BUY SOMETHING," I QUACKED FROM JOE.
"THIS ARMOR," WE HEARD JOE TEAL SHOUT. "IS ONE THING YOU CAN'T DO WITHOUT!
"WHAT AM I BID?" THE SCENE WAS TENSE. THEN TOM PINTAIL CRIED, "THIRTY CENTS!"
BONG
DOWN CAME THE HAMMER, "SOLD!" JOE CRIED. "WILL YOU PLEASE TAKE THE THING OUTSIDE?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bigger Than Personalities

The great decisions now before the American people are only belittled and befogged by personal recriminations. The issue involved—what part the United States is going to play in the present world conflict—should not be muddied by personalities. The unfortunate controversy over Colonel Lindbergh's resignation from the Air Corps points up the need for bigger thinking.

Mr. Roosevelt was seriously at fault in his "Vallandigham" reference when answering a press conference question as to why the Colonel had not been called up from the reserve to active duty. Had he been placed on active duty the Government would probably have been accused of trying to stop his mouth, and fear of such accusation may be the real explanation. To have admitted it would have been better than to compare him with the most notorious of "Copperheads."

Yet nothing the President said justifies the resignation. Colonel Lindbergh properly claims the right of a citizen to speak his opinion. But the President had not deprived him of that right and could not do so. By resigning he does nothing to uphold that right. Instead of standing firm on this impersonal ground, he seems to accept the dangerous belief that an official can deny free speech. The position of the citizen dealing with an official needs to be affirmed and maintained.

But the Colonel, by his reference to the President as his Commander-in-Chief, seems to make it a military question. On that ground his action and example is even more damaging. What would happen to the Army were every private to "resign" whose sergeant had made some public and personal remarks! Or every officer who found himself in a controversy with a superior over methods! Never was it more necessary to emphasize that loyalty is to the Nation, not to any person.

Whether Colonel Lindbergh acted on personal resentment or on the advice of politicians who thought that by making him appear a martyr they could win public sympathy for the isolationist case, the action continues and compounds the President's original error. The bad example may be useful in showing other citizens the folly of letting personality or intolerance sabotage the essential task of thinking calmly and clearly through present problems.

Citizens feel keenly the dangers in either course now before the American people. Conscientious people who support Colonel Lindbergh believe it would be a calamity and a crime for America to be drawn into war. But it would be a serious mistake for them to lose sight of the main question and weaken their case by hating the President and all those who support his policy.

Equally, those who have seen one democracy after another fall through apathy or fear feel that it is a positive danger to America to have Colonel Lindbergh weakening the aid-to-Britain effort which seems the Nation's most immediate protection. But Britain still allows anti-war people to speak, and to center on the Lindbergh personality is to get sidetracked from the forward drive now essential.

Spade Workers for Defense

The League of Women Voters comes of age in critical times. But these are times that need just such wide-awake, civic-minded women as League members have proved themselves to be.

Rallying twenty-one years ago for a crusade "that shall not end until the electorate is intelligent and clean," the women of the League have never faltered. City, State and Nation have felt the unrelenting pressure of this group for better government.

The League is non-partisan. It's nonwishy-washy, too. It never hesitates to take a stand, and to take it promptly and solidly. It took immediate action in support of the lease-lend bill, the first large national woman's organization to express itself on the measure.

As for national defense, for twenty-one years it has been preparing its members "to be good citizens with a sense of responsibility about government." Not very spectacular, but mighty important. The spotlight is far more likely to focus on the woman ambulance driver, the air-raid warden, or those who learn how to extinguish incendiary bombs. And it is right that these fine women should be recognized.

But it is good, too, to know that back of men in uniform, back of the Nation is a great organization of women who are doing the spade work for good government—informing themselves and other voters and getting action.

Now to Catch Up

The entire United States can breathe more easily now that the coal mines are to be reopened. Railroads can be sure of running on full schedule; communities will not face fuel rationing; best of all, defense industries will have coke for steel-making and coal for power.

Everyone is grateful for the reasonableness finally shown by the three parties to the dispute in accepting the President's plan for settlement. Yet the responsibility for having kept 400,000 men idle during 28 days at this crucial time and having cramped even momentarily the production of arms for America and Britain is not a responsibility easily dismissed.

Northern coal operators are to blame for not having accepted the proposal of the United Mine Workers, made well before the old contract expired, for continuous operation during negotiation. They are to blame for apparently using the union to place pressure on their southern competitors.

The union is to blame for raising at such a critical time the issue of erasing the southern wage differential, which involves intricate questions of freight rates and relative living costs. They are to blame for not being willing to go back to work in the northern mines while the southern question was ironed out.

The owners of the southern mines are to blame for trying too adamantly to maintain a lower wage level than other parts of the country. They are to blame for waiting too long to offer even as great a wage increase as the northern operators, and for holding out so long against arbitration.

Ordinarily one would say let blame be forgotten, let the country simply be thankful the dispute is ended. We are thankful. We review the case to express a hope that the remaining issues will be fairly dealt with. And especially to emphasize that all parties now owe the Nation a deep responsibility to produce coal so energetically that the deficiency of the last four weeks will quickly be made up.

To Sleep and to Wake

Sumer is icumen in,
Lhude sing cuccu!

Patent No. 2,235,966 reminds one of the blithe thirteenth century song. The Patent Office awarded this to an Ohio inventor to cover a design for restful sleep when "sumer" has fully arrived. A way has been found, so No. 2,235,966's inventor says, for "millions of tiny jets of cooled, filtered air, penetrating through the sleeper's night clothes," to "cool the sleeper," who will, so to speak, "be bathed in a draftless bath of air." It makes no difference whether he wears pajamas or is of those who are reverting to an earlier costume by adopting what one sees advertised as a "sleep coat."

Many of us are still too near Winter to appreciate the enjoyment of sleeping in a bath of draftless air. But the bedgoer will feel differently about it when "sumer" is in. One thing follows another, and Patent No. 2,235,966 could not have been asked for unless preliminary steps had been taken by other inventors. The new sleeping arrangement provides a bag of porous material large enough to serve as mattress and blanket. The bedgoer sandwiches himself between the halves. The foot of the bag is connected to an air filter and electrically operated blower.

It seems perfection for a "sumer" night. One gets between the halves of the bag; the blower blows; the blown air sifts through the filter, into the bag and out through its porousities. Millions of tiny air jets surround the occupant of the bed, penetrate pajamas or sleep coat, reduce the temperature next to him by several degrees, and insure air-conditioned sleep. And should "cuccu" fail to sing "lhude" enough to wake him, there is still Patent No. 2,222,243 awarded to the inventor of a watch that wakes the wearer by tapping him on the wrist!

Free (Fascist) Speech

Because President Roosevelt criticized statements by Colonel Lindbergh, a Fascist editor in Italy says the President does not live up to democratic principles. You never hear of Il Duce criticizing somebody for saying publicly anything with which Il Duce does not agree. Perhaps nobody in Italy disagrees with Mussolini.

Jones's boy, who flunked his senior exams and hadn't done a thing but loaf since he left school, was back home on his first furlough last week and was considerably surprised at the way everybody shook hands with him.

Our Readers Say—

Sound and Fury vs. Facts

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The present labor situation is discussed by a great part of the press and public with more sound and fury than with an attempt to clarify the very complicated and confused picture. The Christian Science Monitor is one of the few honorable exceptions.

A rather amusing example of what pitfalls wait for honest and sincere people who have perhaps a trifle too much faith in the veracity of certain sources of information, was a letter from a reader, published a few days ago, in which the writer states that "a man who works at Lockheed told my husband yesterday that only five planes have been completed there since January," and adds this was due to strikes.

It was an interesting coincidence that the very day I read this letter, the New York papers reported that Lockheed turned out 143 planes and airframes in March alone, and that "on last Wednesday Lockheed made the greatest mass delivery in the history of United States military aircraft."

I think the moral is obvious. No harm was done in this instance, but let us be on guard against those elements whose selfish and short-sighted desire is to impose suppressive laws on a large section of our population, and who hope to attain their aim by giving distorted stories about labor. Let us retain a sane and objective point of view in dealing with this momentous problem and solve it in a truly democratic way.

JOSEPH F. SCHAFER
Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Waves and Thunder

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I concur with Dorothy Thompson. It seems to me that Anne Lindbergh has mistaken the "Wave of the Future" for the wave of the present. When we find ourselves in the midst of mortal storm we are apt to think, hear and feel only the thunder and lightning of the universe to such an extent that we become convinced that only storm exists. The reality of the sunshine becomes forgotten in the stress of the condition. No matter how well we have learned this lesson we seem to mistake the temporary for the permanent. We forget the permanence of the sunshine.

The "wave" which Mrs. Lindbergh sees is but the rolling of many drums and cannonades, the tumult of many voices. She surely has not forgotten that the turbulent waters were once stilled by a mighty faith, when Christ Jesus walked upon the waters, though all around him declared them to be mountainous in their upheaval. The spirit of Christianity still prevails and we are willing and ready to stretch forth our hand to help calm the tempests of our time so that the reality of

God's in his Heaven
All's right with the world

may once again be the heritage of our land and theirs.

M. W.
Tenafly, N. J.

"The Moral Front"

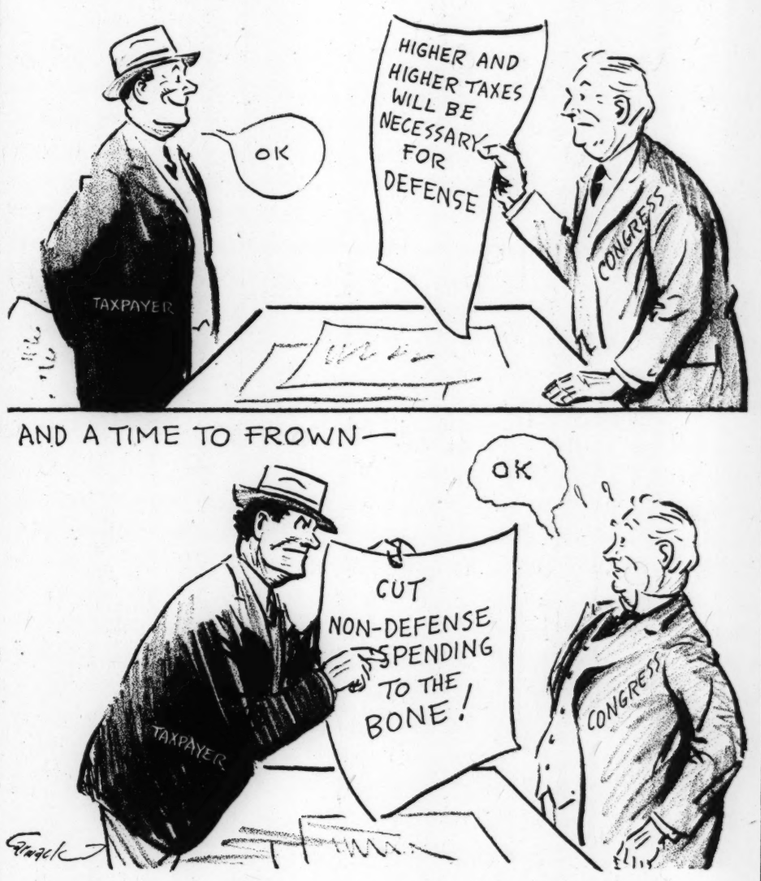
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your editorial "The Moral Front." The world in general is so mesmerized by the idea of the invulnerability of Naziism, that the mental battle will be lost in this country if voices do not arise, amidst the confusion, to declare the Truth, courageously and steadily. Unless those with courage and spiritual vision refute these claims audibly as well as mentally, the struggle will be prolonged longer than necessary.

Boston — H. M.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Facing It



Easy-Chair Willy: Man at Peace

Down along the section of New York waterfront where the inland-waterways barges tie up for the winter, if you want to know anything about the life of the "Canawlers," they tell you to "go see Willy Dolan." They tell you, "Willy knows a sight about the canawl ways. B'lieve he's forgot more'n most of us'll ever know."

Willy Dolan left the canals, some years ago now. Of course he still lives on a barge, moored near Pier 6, at South Street, which is a "canawlers'" neighborhood. You wonder a little how you're going to get at him because the barge someone points out as his is tight-packed spang in the middle of six or eight others. "See where that smoke's comin' out?" says someone idling on a stringpiece. "That's Willy's. Want I should give a holler fer you?"

It would be around seventy years ago that Willy started in working on the "canawls" but a "holler" fetches him skipping out over all the intervening decks like a boy. "It come time to take it easy," he explains, a laugh spreading over his winter-apple face. "So—I'm just a-takin' it easy." Which gives you an idea of the wisdom of Mr. Willy Dolan. It isn't everyone who knows enough to do things, when it comes time to do them.

"I got lots o' things I been savin' up for years to think over," he explains, with the sun shining on the tinge of many and many a rainy wind in his leathery countenance. "I got my start as a path-boy on the ol' Erie, when I was nine. You have to work real hard, do you be a pathboy an' there was always lots of things I was wantin' to think about, and I never rightly seemed to get the time."

He must have seen great changes come in his years on the "canawls"? "Yep; sure did. Some of 'em good. Some not so good. But they's one thing you hafta remember about changes. They're progress. You can't stop progress, an' you wouldn't rightly want to. Now—would you?" He expected an answer, and he waited for it, and he ducked his head slightly with satisfaction because the answer agreed with his own opinion. "Them folks that's always hollerin' for 'a way o' life that's gone forever'—humph! Some of it oughter be gone forever, because they's better ways come in its place. No, sir, you can't stop progress, an' you shouldn't wanter."

Yes, sometimes he was sorry that the real old-time "canawlin'" was gone. Yet you could remember it, have satisfaction in so doing. It took the ideas of all kinds of people to make the world grow. Some of 'em was good, some not so good. But at least it was growin', an' that was the main thing. The thing for you to do, if you didn't agree, was to find a philosophy.

"It's findin' a philosophy that shows a man the way to livin' peaceful. Sure—*I* think it was nicer on the canawls when there wan't no steam. But, even if I do think so, steam was a natural step of progress. So why should I kick?

"What'd I do all my life on the canawls? Well, from pathboy I got some promotions. To steersman, to firin', to engineer; then to the deck; then I could get a pilot's license. When I was a pathboy, course I got my share o' schoolin' to the Canawlers' Room in the public school at Kingston. I come on up the same's most of the other folks. Time come when it was time for me to git off canawlin' active. But they's ways to keep in touch. Once you been in canawlin' you got neighbors to last you a long time. Down here someone's always droppin' in. I got everything a man could need. Nice barge to live on. Nice easy chair to set in. Nice thinkin' to do. Folks, stoppin' by. It's a peaceful life. Real peaceful."

Willy's face lit up with mischief. "I bet it's more peaceful'n yours! Right now I guess you're wonderin' whether you're goin' to git a seat in the subway. Or miss your bus. Or be late for your supper. Them's things that don't bother me no more. I got my easy-chair to make me forgit 'em."

JANET MABIE

Down the Middle of the Road

The Plight of the Refugees

By Erwin D. Canham

Among all the sad aspects of our times, perhaps the saddest is the plight of the refugees. For many years now, millions of men and women and children have been wandering the highways and standing with longing on the piers of the world. Among them have been some of mankind's best musicians, natural scientists, philosophers, authors, and a great rank and file of decent common folk, together with many innocent children. At first these refugees were mostly Jewish. Lately there has been no exclusivity of race or religion.

The refugee problem greatly touches those nations which are still nominally at peace. Insofar as they are able, they owe it to humanity to try to lighten this burden upon twentieth century civilization. Compassion and intelligence can today do a great deal toward preserving through the night the values we shall need when dawn returns.

* * *

It will be hard enough to re-educate the millions now being brought up under false doctrines. Why complicate the problem by turning the refugees into bitter outcasts? Why refrain longer from developing and applying an adequate program of re-settlement and rehabilitation?

Remember, too, that the longer the American nations refrain from devising adequate programs for refugees—and only a few of them have done anything substantial thus far—the more vulnerable we will be to the Nazi technique of "war by refugee." This method consists of dumping hordes of miserable and destitute persons across frontiers or oceans into the hands of nations which soon may be the objects of some kind of aggression. The refugees then become a source of dissension, a center of confusion. Immediately the word goes around—not without some basis—that secret Nazi agents are included among the refugees. Behind the cloak of such confusion and suspicion, the real Nazi agents are probably able to do their work.

Only by well-developed programs of resettlement can all the evils of "war by refugee" be avoided. Such programs, rather than the closed door or the concentration camp, provide the best scrutiny and protection for the haven-nation.

To United States citizens it should be said at once that no probable tide of refugees to these shores could equal the number of immigrants who came here annually during the early years of the century, or could even amount to half those annual totals. Moreover, the refugees now able to leave Europe are generally of far higher types, with greater skills and education, than those who were gratefully accepted in pre-World War years.

The Intergovernmental Refugee Commission, which met in Washington at the outbreak of the war, has the pledge of the United States Government to assist in the re-settlement problem. But every evidence is that American State Department officials, by and large, have been impeding rather than assisting the flow of refugees. Only those able to satisfy the most stringent requirements have entered this country. Despite a promise, we have done little or nothing to assist Britain in its great problem of caring for 89,000 refugees now at liberty in England.

In only one spot, the Dominican Republic, has promising progress been made in settling refugees. Elsewhere, such individuals as have been able to escape by heroic measures have had to depend on hit-or-miss types of assistance, with all the resultant risks.

It is true that the war brings huge problems even to neutrals today, and that the major job for those standing with the democracies is to see that the war is won. But there is still ability, energy, wealth and time for the United States to help rescue some of those innocent victims. It has been suggested that the food ships now en route to France bring back loads of refugees. What is wrong with the proposal?

* * *

The most tragic accessible refugees are those in Unoccupied France, where the Government is apparently getting to the point of releasing many if some transportation across the Atlantic can be provided. Why could not Lisbon be cleared of the tragic victims who have been long-stranded there, by American ships sailing on this special mission? To relieve pressure at these points would spread relief back along the line.

"I have a brother (sister, son, daughter, cousin) in Detroit (Fall River, Pensacola, Canyon City) who will look after me," said many a refugee to Lansing Warren of the New York Times as he talked last month to refugees in the French camps. The statements need some checking, and the co-operation of the French authorities, in providing for re-settlement. But these heart-rending situations should not continue if any of us can do anything to prevent it.

The Wide Horizon

America and World Conflicts

By R. H. Markham

It is frequently stated that America's traditional foreign policy is to avoid participation in European conflicts. However, such a policy is more of a desire and longing than actual fact. America has not succeeded in isolating itself from great world crises. European events have repeatedly determined its vital decisions.

A notable early illustration of America's close connection with the rest of the world was the French and Indian War, which was nothing more than one phase of the European "Seven Years' War." Even in those days of sailing ships, America was not isolated.

Thirteen years later, came the Revolutionary War. The victory of the American colonies, in that struggle, was assuredly due to a European conflict. France's struggle against England enabled America to win its independence, in 1783. Had the colonies not co-operated with France, American history would be very different.

The Napoleonic wars, coming not long after America's liberation, vitally affected this country. At first, American statesmen feared that the European conqueror might exercise an aggressive domination over New Orleans, which was a French possession. President Thomas Jefferson wrote, "From the moment France takes possession of New Orleans, we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation."

However, France couldn't take active possession of New Orleans, because of the English fleet; so Napoleon decided to sell the port, along with the whole of Louisiana. Jefferson had already instructed his representative in France to buy it.

Still, the Louisiana Purchase was not the end of America's interest in that world war. Nine years later, in 1812, the young republic actively entered the conflict. The House voted 79 to 49 for war; the Senate 19 to 13.

* * *

After Napoleon's defeat the leading rulers of Europe formed a Holy Alliance against radicalism and pledged their mutual aid in suppressing all popular movements. That divided the whole western world into two ideological camps—autocracy against self-government. Since the Americas were the chief source of democratic ideas and acts, several of the foremost European autocrats formed a plan to aid the Spanish rulers in a campaign against democracy in this hemisphere as well as at home. England opposed that action and the might of her fleet created enough security in the Atlantic to enable the United States to adopt and announce the Monroe Doctrine, in 1823. Thomas Jefferson declared, at that time, "We bring England's mighty weight into the scale of free government, and with her on our side, we need not fear the whole world."

Twenty-three years after that, the United States launched a war against Mexico, allegedly for the purpose of preventing any European Power from getting possession of California.

Barely fifteen years later, in the War Between the States, both sides sought European assistance.

Thirty-three years after the end of that war, the United States plunged into an armed conflict with a European empire, Spain. At that time it even went to Asia to fight.

And peace with Spain was not two decades old before the United States sent an army to France.

* * *

Summing this up, one may say that between 1756 and 1918 three gigantic world struggles raged, affecting the greater part of humanity and largely determining the course of history. They were the Seven Years' War, the Napoleonic wars, the World War. And America fought in them all. In no major European conflict, affecting the Atlantic Ocean, which has taken place since the settlement of America, has the country remained aloof. And now the world is incomparably smaller and more compact, with all its parts more accessible to the others and more dependent on the others, than during any former century.

This review of American history is not designed to intimate that war is inevitable, but to recall that Americans have always realized that every conflict in the Atlantic Ocean vitally affects them. This conviction is not due to propaganda or hysteria. It is a basic and permanent part of the sober reasoning of the American people.

Their whole history teaches them that the vital question now is not: Does the present conflict affect the United States? That has already been settled many times. The question is rather: How shall Americans take part in this struggle so as best to defend their interests and bring benefit to the world?

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